DATTY LOUISVILLE COURIER.

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VOLUME 33.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

NUMBER 66.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Louisvill. Post office of Sept. 14 b, 1863, and which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the Depart

Corners to be advertised in the Louville. Corners agreeable to the following section of the New Postatice Law, as the Newsyaper proced to have by far the largest circulation of any daily paper published in Louisville.)

See, and be it florther ended, that the list of letter remaining uncalled for it any Postonice in any city town or villace where said newspaper shall be printed, shall becauter be published once only in the newspaper, which being issued weekly, or oftener, shall have the largest circulation within the range of delivery of said office, to be decleded by the postmaster at such office.

[New Postatice Lure, passed March 1d, 1851.]

Anderson Miss Jane

Eoward M'ss Kule Hamilton M ss Lizzie Havs Migs Hattie S Hunt Mrs Jomes M Howell Mrs J H

Kane Mrs E Kelley Miss Naunie

MACS McGowen Miss Mary AnnMcDowell Mis Win A Monlaner Mrs Catherine O'Do nnell M se Kale

hards Mrs West Robinson Mrs Jennichardson Miss Mary J. Rhoh Mrs Mercy binson Miss Catherine Raidy Mrs. Patsy

Van Winkle Mi- Annie

Tharp Melissa

Young Miss Umma FRENCH.

Thompson Mrs Ell. a

Alsop Robert Blood David Barmore Denals
Brace E M 2
Breccarl lee flon S M
Bright G.o
Fuller John
Bur's John
Hoyd Joseph B
Beal Win N R Barry E A Rarney E G Ball Rov G H Balls Jo n Boyd James Hu ltr Joseph C Brusler James Buclon Win J

Compt & Co
Conster O F
Cursis Clifton
Cusciley P. trick
Cassicy Patrick
Cassicy Patrick
Crefford Ed
Comperfest Richard
crase Taylor
checkly J W
Cen John F
Clarke Wm
Cronin Michael Demps-y Asalom Dean Dick Daniels Thomas Quaghenbaugh Jacob Denroon J A Bonovan John Dy.r W D Duffield R
bualey Robert L
Davis Tom M
buntap John R
Paces J
Botphin Wm 2
Bonobec Mich'i

Fenion David Fazzu S H Flemmon Michael

Hall Volney Hickle W Holland Welfey Jefferson T E

Kenney Bernard Keegan Palrice Kennedy Harry Kliburn C C & Co Kirt ey Joel II Klimmell Lieu. M M lane Capt Joseph Luiston Win M Lyle Wim Miller Capt Cyrus

Merriyeth r hear; Milton Wm ir Vialoney Michael McCown David McCook Eq McCinnry Ed M Dowell Jas McKown Juo B McCullock Jos McMahon Mike McCarthy Pat McS vency D E McHigh Ed McGilli Thes 2 McK ever & Co McCoune'l J D McMosh S H McKu, Mike

Nelson Wm Lieut U 8 N Nugent Jas R

Rober son Archy Rat. 116 A D Rogers Bev Geo S Roa- John Reed Will s

DAILY COURIER. LETTER FROM FRANKFORT. himself, Whither are we drifting?

LOUISVILLE: SATURDAY MORNING .. SEPTEMBER 14.

Villainous Di-patches - Lincolnite Lies. Under the telegraphic head is a dispatch purporting to come from the New York Tribune, asserting that the Confederate troops in Kentucky had seiz d the Bank in

ting tents and conveying subsistence from

THE INFAMOUS DESPOTISM OF THE LINcoln Government.—It will be seen by the dispatch in another column from Baltimore, that Mayor Brown and five members of the Maryland Legislature have been I begin to think, and have thought heretoseized at the dead honr of night, and thrust into prison at Fort McHenry. This is a beautiful, benign, mild Government, we hear truckling Uniouites say, yet freedom is wholly blotted out, excepting for the servile minions of despotism.

THE COMING CONCERT. -Our readers will recollect that we announced some days ago the determination to give a complimentary concert to Mr. II. C. Boutwell. We learn now that the concert will be given next Thursday night, Sept. 19. Oa that oceasion, besides some fine music from Mr. Boutwell, the best professional and amateur talent of the city will lend their aid to render the occasion the most entertaining of

READ THIS .- The Liu colnite managers of the Louisville Journal, in alluding to reputable citizens of Union county, Kentucky, the authorities there, say they are "no better than rascally thieves."

Among the recent arrivals at Manas sas were Col. Wigfall's regiment of Texans, and Gen. Toombs' brigade of Gcorgians. They are said to be among the best

PREACHING AT PEWEE VALLEY .- Rev. Dr. W. W. Hill, will preach in the Church at Pewee Valley, to-morrow (Sunday,) Sept 15th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church will be open for Divine Service, by the Rector, on Sunday, at 11 o'clock A. M., and 734 P. M.

We invite attention to the "Order" in our adver: ising colu uns from the County

are requested to state that this watering place, with most ample and inxurious accommodations, and where the Nashville morning papers are read in the evening, will be kept open for some weeks longer, affording a safe and pleasant retreat to fam ilics desiring a sejonra in the mountains. sept13 d1m

Yesterday Secretary Seward, Col. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, and Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster General, proceeded to a point up the river, where they met Major General Banks, accompanied by some of the Topographical Engineers, making a reconnoisance. The General is reported to have been in fine spirits, and anxious that the enemy should make an attempt to cross the river, in order not only to show thein the folly of their ways, but to give his troops who are ready and anxions for a fight, an opportunity to show their hand. General Banks inspired the party with confidence in his wonderfui ability to organize and lead his men, and impress them with the belief that where he leads our arms will be victorious.—[Washington Letter K. Y. Herald. Gen Bank's Army Ready for Bat-

Harney's Resolutions-More Petinions—Districting the State—Ewing's Resolutions—His Speech—The Governor's Velo Message—Huston's Infamous Bill—Dictin—

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.] STATE CAPITOL, FRANKFORT, KV., Sept. 13, 1861.

Tribune, asserting that the Countederate troops in Kentucky had seiz d the Bank in Bowling-Green. That infamous lie will be sewn broadcast over the land without contradiction.

In the Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal of yesterday, the Lincoln organ there, appears a similar assertion, under the head of "Startling News from Kentucky." It states that a disra'ch had been received at the Executive Indianapolis (Ind.) In the Executive Indianapolis (Ind.) In the Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal of yesterday, the Lincoln organ there, appears a similar assertion, under the head of "Startling News from Kentucky." It states that a disra'ch had been received at the Executive Indianapolis (Ind.) In the Indiana

And the content of the form of the content of the content of the form of the form of the content of the form of the content of the form of the f hope to be spared the horrors of this goose quili and steel pen warfare.

ting tents and conveying subsistence from the river.

A very large number of the citizens had I ft, after locking up their dwellings and stores, the enemy allowing nothing to be removed from the town.

The Our Frankfort correspondence this morning furnishes the details of the proceedings of the State Legislature yesterday. Wolfe's report is a complete stultification of his former course, while his conclusions are false, as he well knows.

Hustou's bill, however, must be considered as the heaviest bid of all for Lincoln henors, while it proves him to be the veriest coward of the pack. Hetalks of "hanging citizens of Kentucky invading Kentucky," and a good deal more bombastic nonsense, evidently trying to become as notorious and infamous as Fremont.

A motion was made to adopt the report

of the Continuities, and the question plantor priver to cologit 14. On motion it was made the special order for some hour to-morrow. I begin to think, and have thought heretofore, that there was great doubt about the Representatives aduling this war debt upon the people. There can be no doubt on the people. It would be rejected by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Ewing, of Logan, said that be hoped the floure would not adopt the report of the committee. He argued that the State of the committee. He argued that the State of the committee. He argued that the State of the constitution to pay one cent of the ize constitution to pay one cent of the ize constitution to pay one cent of the ize constitution or law. If it was a war waged according to the letter or the spirit yellow the constitution of the letter or the spirit yellow the constitution of the letter or the spirit petent for Congress to levy a tax. He should be a substantial to the constitution or law and the constitution of the spirit yellow the standard of the committee of

Information to the House, I am at a loss to conjecture.

Mr. Huston's bill entitled "an act to prohibit and punish rebellion by citizens of Kentneky and others in this State" came up for action. This bill is by far the most enermous and outrageous in its character and its punishments ever offered in a Kentneky Legislature. I ask every citizen in the State to turn to your column of Legislative proceedings, and read it, and ask

what form of despotient are we going? Won't we find ourselves landed noder a second edition of the Blue Laws of Connecticut, or how much worse is the bloody code of Mr. Lincoln. The 3d section is particularly bloody in its 'provisions. It reads thus:

"That any citizen of Kentucky who, as soldier or officer of the army of the so-cyled Confederate States, and as part of an armed force, shall invade the State of Ken-

crited Confederate States, and as part of an armed force, shall invade the State of Kentineky, apon any pretext whatever, shall be gailey of felony, and, npon conviction, shall be published with death."

Should this bill pass in its present form, we may expect the immediate introduction of the "reign of terror." Several amendments were offered, and then the whole ambject was made the special order for Monday, and ordered to be printed.

In the Senate the veto message was read and again passed by a vote of ayes 21, to nose 9. Nothing else of importance occurred. The Senate seems to be waiting for the action of the wise ones in the Hense. I am still unable to say positively what the Legislature will do. It appears to me that they want to adopt extreme and violent measures, but they are afraid of their measures, but they are afraid of their measures, but they are afraid of their measures the dear people. Auti-coercion and anti-war tax Union members are here who are afraid to go the "whole hog" with their more warlike brethren.

I will venture this prediction, that no good will grow out of the action of this Legislature.

I have observed the presence of my old friends Ju"go Gile, of Owen, and Colonel Jno. O. Harrison, in attendance upon the sessions of the Convention. They were too much disgusted with the course of the last Legislature to desire a seat in the present one. They are in fine health and spirits, and, from the benignant smile athwart their countenance, I have concluded that they have settled off all of

and state. Whis made Curve is easily the large of collusion made by him against Mr. Gnorie, the Secretary of the Treasury under P.ecc?. Culversued Gathile for some ninety thousand dollars, in the Louisville Chancery Court,

dollars, in the Louisville Chancery Court, and the case excited a good deal of interest among our chizons. The Court give judgment against Culver and the depositors lost almost everything.

There are other appointments made in this State that have, to Union mor, a very strange appearance. Take, for example, the important office of Marshal of the state. In these days of treason and smugging, there is now in which the loval cities. state. In these days of treasmant stranggling, there is note in which the loyal citizens of the State have a greater interest, and yet what are the facts in relation to this office? An appointment was made several months since; after waiting several works, the appointee, Mr. Sueed, of Datwille cave bound and qualified han for the State to drive from the soil of Kentucky any troops of Tennessee or of the thours, and a good deal more bolloastic unonsense, evidently trying to become as notorious and infamous as Fremont.

Varieties—Mozart Hall.—Every exertion is being made to get everything in good working order for the opening of the Varieties, ou Monday evening next. We sincerely trust the experiment will prove successful, and that our citizens will patronize it liberally, for we are sure that all that can be done to produce a national and intellectual entertainment will be effected. The Hall is being thoroughly cleaned, and several alterations made to insure the comfort of their patrons.

The Infanors Despotism of the Committee and the acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

The Infanors Despotism of the Committee and the acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

The Infanors Despotism of the Linguist Committee and the committee of the Committee and the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, made a report on Mr. Ewing's resolutions, it will be remembered, was that Kentucky should refuse to pay a single cent of the war taxes; favoring strict is and yet what are the facts in relation to this offlice? An appointment was made to several months since; after maining desires to overcome his partism feelings as I leave the public to judge.

Mr. Wolfe, from the Committee on Federal Relations, made a report on Mr. Ewing's resolutions, it will be remembered, was that Kentucky should refuse to pay a single cent of the war taxes; favoring strict and yet what are the facts in relation to the source of Federal Relations and yet what are the facts in relation to the several months offlice? An appointment was made to several months offlice? An appointment was case everal months of the facts in relation this offlice? An appointment was

the office.

Large quantities of bacon, salt, leather, candles and other necessaries of the Confederate States, continue to be sent to the lower part of Kentucky under regular permits from the Custom House in this city. Whenever freight is received fifty to sevente days are able to receive the content of the content of

tured daily; but, under the most favorable conditions, the distribution of these stamps to all post offices in the loyal States, cannot be effected within the period contemplated by the department. Under these circumstances, notice is hereby given to all postmasters who have not received new stamps, to continue the sale of the old issue, and of course, to mail all letters brought to their others prepaid by stamps of the old style. With each supply of new stamps, postmasters will be directed how to disposs of the old style. A strict compliance with the expedition that the condition that the condi

anywhere on the Kentucky shore. That in the event that Tennessee troops came into Kentucky, he would inform Gen. Buckuer, and would give him ample time to dislodge them, and that only in the event that Gen. Buckuer was unable to do so, would bie upon them, and it will not take them long to make up their minds on the subject. The "drunken man" of Dover is but the representative of millions of sober.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Since my return from Washington, in July last, I have repeatedly stated that it was my belief, if the neutral position of was my belief, if the neutral position of Kentucky should not be observed or re-spected by the President, it would be in consequence of the action of ambitions members of the Union party of Kentucky. My belief was based upon what I saw of the actions of Union men there, and upon assurances of the President in regard to his policy toward the State. My statements to individuals in reference to that policy, have been so frequently given, that I deem it proper to make this explanation to the public.

to the public.

The agreement into which I entered in June last, with Gen. McClellan, has never been repudiated by the Administration; and, although a published dispatch from that officer to an officer of the Navy, intimpetal a dissergment in regard to the that officer to an officer of the Navy, inti-mated a disagreement in regard to the terms of the arrangement between us, Gen. McClellan has not us far as I know, inti-mated any such difference to me, or to the State anthorities, although I have since re-ceived from him verbal communications on other subjects. His official dispatch to Gov. Magerilla, a few days after our inter-view, recogn zes the official character of the understanding; and the following state-uren's of gentlemen, well known in Ken-tneky, will show that my view of the ar-rangement with Gen. McClellan is the cor-rect one.

LOUISVILLE, July 25, 1861. GEN. S. B. BUCKNER:

Dear Sir—With a view to disabuse the public mind of any take inpression in regard to the understanding between you and Gen. McClellan, at the house of the latter, in Cincinnati, about June 6th, 1861, I make the following statement of my recollection of what occurred at the interview.

athwart their countenance. I have concluded that they have settled off all of their "old bills" in Frankfort."

Yours truly,
MARSHALL.

We copy the following from the Cincinnati Gazette of Friday. It is a leading Lincoln organ, and its correspondents onght to be good Union authority on appointments:

Federal Appointments in Kentucky.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

Louisville, Sept. 10.

In your paper, a day or two since, you inform the public of the default of a Washington City Puwester in the army to the Upon your request that I should accom-

pression of opinion in regard to many matters counceted with the present political difficulties.

Initial difficulties.

In the course of conversation you expressed to Gen. McClellan what your views were as to the position of Kentucky, from which both Gen. McClellan and myself dissented, but at your suggestion, the discussion of the right of the State of Kentucky to take a position as defined by you way thousand dollars; and in the same number of the paper you announce a new list of Paymasters, closing with the name of Win. E. Culver, of Kentucky. This man Culver was formerly a citizen of Kentucky, but has rot been for the past year or two, and will probably never be again. I suppose it is the same William E. Culver that failed as a broker in this city in 1857, and swindled a large number of laboring men, widows and orphans out of their hard-earned savings. His name is a stench in the ucertisl of the citizens of Louisville, and no appointment made by this Administration has caused more dissatisfaction than this in the minds of true Union men in this city and State. What made Culver's case the more notorious was the charge of collasion made by him against Mr. Gins, rie, the Secretary of the Treasury under P.erc?. Culversued Guthrie for some ninety thousand dollars, in the Louisville Chancery Court, and the case (witted a good deal of interest. rely upon Kentucky. I sugg s'ed,however differently he may have thought the action of Kentucky would be in such an event, that in my opinion a conflict would arise which would operate very prejudicially, if not disastrously, to the cause of the Government in Kentucky, and hoped that nothing but an urgent military necessity would force him to send troops into or through Kentucky.

through Kentucky.

After further conversation upon irrele tucky any troops of Tennessee or of the Confederate States, who might trespuss thereon, and in the event of your inability to do so, you were to call upon Gen. Mc-Clellan for assistance. Upon you giving this assurance, Gen. McClellan repilled that this assurance, Gen, McClellan replied that he would give you any aid you might require—and that as soon as the object should be accomplished of driving them from Kentucky soil, he would withdraw all the Government forces. Gen. McClellan further stated that should he, in making reconneisances along the saore near Community and other points, find it occupied by hostile forces, that he would notify you hostile forces, that he would notify you The general purposes and objects of the Government in carrying on the war were cuite freely discussed. Your views of them differed very widely from those held by both General McClellan and myself. It of what had been agreed upon, should be made known, but no way in which it should be done was finally agreed upon, and simply I think because our attention.

and stored. The other day some houses paid as high as six dollars a dray load for hauling bacon, and the capacity of the depot and cars was exhausted by half past II o'clock. It is notorious that the greater part of all these articles at once find their way into Tenuessee. The Union men of Warren. Barren and Hopkins counties, in lower Kentucky, bitterly denonce the leniency of our Collector in indirectly thus playing into the hands of the Teunessee rebels.

Clellan you and I talked over the subject as to how it should be made known. I agreed to see the editors of the Louisville Journal, and did inform them of what had taken place. I told many other gentlemen of the Union party in Kentucky, every one of whom, I think, expressed great graification at the result of the meeting.

It may be well to state that you and I and Gen. McClellan were on very friendly terms, all having served at West Point and in the army at the same time, and that you and I and Gen. McClellan, and yourself were on terms of intimacy. The whole interview was one of unreserved freedom, with the utmost confidence of each one, in

with the utmost confidence of each one, in the perfect cancor and good faith of the other. Very truly, Yours, SAM. GILL.

port. Gen. McClefiau then told us that he was not to place troops upon Kentucky—that the expedition the day before was not made with the view of visiting Columbus, but to reconnoiter some Tennessee troops, who, they had learned, had quartered on one of the islands of the Mississippi, and that they had positive orders not to laud anywhere on the Kentucky store. That in the serial that Tennessee troops, came into

Gen. McClellau remarked that the troops under his command were voinnteers, and that when he was not with them they might disobey his commands, as was the case the day before. That in excitable times like these, we must bear and forbear, and not too quickly judge that either was not striving to act in good faith—that we, as Kentneky, must try that nothing be done to excite the troops—that it they were regulars he could control them, but that volunteers were not so easily managed. He

regulars he could control them, but that volunteers were not so easily managed. He said that this would be the course he would pursue towards Kentucky, unless ordered differently by the government.

When we were about to leave, General McClellan again repeated, in substance, the above, and said he could give no better assurance that he would do what he said, than the word of Gen. Bnekner, who had known him so long and well. known him so long and well. GEO, BARRETT

PADUCAH, KY., July 2, 1861. 8. B. BUCKNER, Inspector General,
Louisville, Kentucky. My Dear Sir—I have been requested by Col. B. H. Helm, to give you my recoilec-tion of what occurred at the interview

between yourself and Major General G. B.

McClellan, at Cairo, fil, on the 18th ultimo.

In reply, I state that I was present at the time alluded to, and heard all the conversation, that atter an introduction passed with that ther an introduction passed with the process of the persons present the understanding entered into between yourself as the commander of the Kentucky State forces, and Major Gen. McClellan to state to the persons present the understanding entered into between yourself as the commander of the Kentucky State forces, and Major Gen. McClellan, commander of the United States forces, relative to the neutral position assumed by the State of Kentucky, to which M jor General McClellan was to not move the United States forces upon the soil of Kentucky, unless the Confederate forces should first come upon her soil. In which case, Gen. McClellan was to notify you, you were to have a reasonable time to dislodge them, and upon your fail-time to dislodge them, and upon your f

all causes of an irritating nature, he had invariably declined to do so, and had removed troops from her border that had been put there before he took command, instancing the city of Evansville, Ind.

In the above conversation, Major General McClellan impressed me with open, frauk, and clear manner. In this interview, it is due to Major General McClellan to say, that I did not understand him to pledge his Government to this line of polley, but to state his own line of polley, but to state his own line of polley as the commander of the United States forces if left nutrainelled by instructions from his Government.

the commander of the United States force a if left untramelled by instructions from his Government.

It is also due to Gen. Buckner that I should say he relied implicitly upon the word of Major General McClellan, for he remarked to me after the interview was over, in private conversation, that the agreement would be religiously observed on the part of Gen. McClellan. He also said in reply to questions propounded by myself, that he had no intention of sending forces to Paducah or Columbus to blockade those ports, but would leavelt with the civil authorities, and that the collectors could carry out the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury er not, as they had the power at said places, and that he would return all fugitive slaves that might escape from Kentucky, and come to either of his encampments. There were some other conversation, but this embraces, according to my recollection, what was said upon the points aliuded to. Before this interview, I understood from Gen. Buckner that Ger. McClellan had agreed on the 10th ultimo, at Cincionati, Ohio, to respect the neutrality of Kentucky.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient serv int,

J. M. BIGGER.

On the 13th day of June, 1861, we, the indersigned, were in company with Gen. Buckner, in the private room of Gen. McClellan, in Cairo, Illinois. We had gene to Cairo in consequence of a landing made at Columbus, Ky, by some of the Federal troops from Cairo, on the previous day. In a conversation between Gen. McClellan and ourselves, which was marked by unreserved frankness and great courtesy, on his part, he did distinctly state that he and Gen. Buckner, a few days previous, had his part, he did distinctly state that he and Gen. Buckner, a few days previous, had agreed upon terms for the mutual governance of each, in respect of the neutral position of Kentneky. He did say that he had agreed that not a soldier should touch Kentneky soil; that he had so expressly issued his orders to Gen. Prentiss. He did say that Kentneky was to he left to take charge of her own citizens, and positively stated to us, that if any application was made to bim for assistance from any of the cit zams of Kentneky, he would refer them to the judicial and military authorities of Kentneky, and extend no aid hlusself—and he did say that the agreement was, that while the Federal force was by him to be kept out of Kentneky, he would not himself attempt, or claim the right, to expel any Confederate force; but if any such force did enter the State, that Gen. Buckner was to be looked to to expel them, and that the army under his (Gan. McClellan's) command, was to come to the assistance of Gen. Buckner, only when called for, and to be withdrawn so soon as they had accomplished their purpose.

Gen. McClellan desired us to have this Gen. Buckner, a few days previous, had ose. McClellan desired us to have this

agreement impressed upon the people of Kentucky, and remarked that he had no better guarantee to offer us for the faithful discharge of his portion of the agreement than Gen. Buckner, who had known bim

I learned, when in Washington, from some of the friends of the President, that he was exceedingly tender footed on the meaning of certain terms. He was not willing to "respect" the neutral position of Kentneky, for that would be to acknowledge her right to assume it; but he was entirely willing to "observe" it. To me the discovery was of interest, for it had not previously occurred to me that I would find such a nice discrimination of terms in an official who had not apparently discovered the lines which divide a constitutional republic, from an obsolute descriptor.

lines which divide a constitutional republic, from an absolute despotism; and who classes a party platform above the Constitution which he is sworn to support.

I had a very friendly interview with the President. I justified the attitude of Kenticky, on the ground that the President had himself confessedly violated the Constitution, and, therefore, had no right to call upon Kentucky to aid him in this violation; and that even if his acts were justified, as he claimed, by uccessity, the same cause, when it was a question of internal peace in Kentucky, would justify the attipeace in Kentucky, would justify tho atti-

the she had assumed.

The President succeeded in impressing upon me the belief, that "as long as there were roads around Kentneky," to reach the rebellion, it was his purpose to leave her unmolested, not yielding her right to the position she coveried by descriped in the rebellion, it was his purpose to leave her unmolested, not yielding her right to the position she occupied, but observing it as a matter of policy. So fully was I impressed with this purpose on his part, that I suggested that if he would make to me a detiante statement of his policy, I would take pleasure in announcing it to the public, ossuring him that in my opinion it would tend greatly to allay public excitement and to preserve the peace of the State. On my return by appointment, two days afterwards, the President wrote, in the presence of Hon. John J. Crittenden and myself, and handed me the following paper. It bears all the marks of the characteristic indirectness of President Lincol's mind. He accounted for the absence of his signature, by saying that he did not intend to write a "proclamation," but to give me a paper, on which I could base my statements of his policy, and which would be my evidence hereafter, if any difference should arise relative to that policy; and he appealed to Mr. Crittenden, who was present, to identify the paper in any way that he thought proper. This was done by the latter gentleman's subjoining his initials. The following is the paper referred to:

It is my duty, as I conceive, to suppress an insurrection existing within the United

It is my duty, as I conceive, to suppress an insurrection existing within the United States. I wish to do this with the least possible disturbance or annovance to well disposed people anywhere. So far, I have not sent an armed force into Kentucky, nor have I any present purpose to do so. I sincertly desire that no necessity for it may be presented; but I mean to say nothing which shall hereafter embarrass me in the performance of what may seem to be my mance of what may seem to be my

But there is every reason to believe that at the very time the President gare me the paper, he mediated deception; for on either the same day, or the previous day, an officer entirely in his confidence on the subject, left his presence, and has ever since been engaged in organizing troops in Kentucky, under the authority of the President, and with his subsequent approval.

This, of course, is as clear a viriation of neutrality as if troops had been ordered from another State, and I could not conceive that the President would be guilty of such disingenuousness as to endeavor to make any distinction between ordering troops from another State, and organizing,

vaded by an organized Union regiment from East Tennessee. The development of these facts renders it necessary that I should now make public it necessary that I should now make public the paper which was given me to justify the statements I have made. That paper and the other assurances of the President, induced me to believe that he was sincere, and determined me, while I would not give my active support to a Government that was acting so absurdly and so wickedly wrong in other respects, at least to refrain from opposing it us long as there was enough of justice left in its administration to respect the attitude was

as there was enough of justice left in his administration to respect the attitude assumed by my own State.

Since then, as before, my efforts, within the limited sphere of my influence, have been directed towards preserving peace amongst the people of Kentucky. If war should be the result of the violation of nentrality, my conscience is clear of offense.

S. B. BUCKNER.

RUSSELVILLE, KY, Sept. 12, 1861.

(Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courier.)

(Reported Expressly for the Loutsville Courier.)

POLICE COURT.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, JUDGE.

FRIDAY, Sept. 13.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY—Heary Shoefil was surrendered by his security and charged with being disorderly and carrying concealed a deadly weapon. Bail in \$100 to answer, and \$200 for 3 months.

Wm. McKinney was arrested for being drunk and disorderly. Bail in \$100 for 3 months.

G. Tate was up for being drunk and currying concealed a deadly weapon. Bail in \$100 to answer and \$200 for 3 months. Ann Suillyan, an old offender, was up op the old charge of drunkenness. Bail in \$100 for 3 months.

PEACE WARRANT.—W. Wallpoll and wife

were up on a peace warrant sued out by Catherine Murphy. Dismissed at plaintiff: Assault.-Ed. Wilkinson was presented on an assault warrant sned out by Jame Keegan. Own bond of defendant in \$100 BAILED OFT .- J. Schwab was bailed ou

of the cave. MISAPPLYING PUBLIC PROPERTY.-Ed Burke was arrested on the charge of mi-applying public property. He is charged with assisting J. G. Gorsneh in conveying a

Ed. Burke; belong to the Kentucky Rule-men; do not know whether accused be-longed to the company or not.

S. Butterfield sworn—Am act ac-quainted with Ed. Burke; saw guns taken from Duckwall's store, in Portland, to the river, and put into a yawl; saw the guns put into the yawl; saw Gorsuch get into the vawl.

the yawl.

Wm. Chamberlain sworn—Saw some guns at Duckwail's store; did not see Burk

guns at Duckwall's store; did not see Burk near there.

Geo, Harman Recalled—Saw J. G. Gorsheh and Mitchell La Pielle at Duckwall's. Saw Burke get into the yawl with them. All three got into the yawl with the guns and started down the river.

C. Vonderblide Sworn—Am acquainted with Burke. Belong to Kentneky Ridemen. Burke belongs to the same Company. The Company was mustered into service under the Kentucky State Gnard. Do not know that he took the oath required by the military law.

by the military law.

H. Bnehanan Sworn—Am a commissioned officer in J. G. Gorsneh's Company.

The guns were not taken out of the State, but are in the hands of a Major of the State Guard.

There not being a shadow of proof to constain the charge the accused was dis-

sustain the charge the accused was dis-charged by the Court.

We notice that since the arrest of Capt. Gorsuch, several persons, Including a num-ber of policemen, are using every effort to persecute several members of the State Guard, and this man was arrested and con-

Guard, and this man was arrested and contined without warrant and without law. It appears from the proof that the guns of this company were only moved from the city to a sufe place of keeping, and where they could be obtained by the company in case they were called out fur daty.

The Kentucky State Guard was legally organized by the Legislature of the S ate and has never been disbanded, and the guns placed in their hands are still in their charge, and other parties have not the least right to take the arms out of the possession of the Companies, and the officers of the of the Companies, and the officers of the different Companies are allowed to move the arms belonging to their respective companies, so that they are not taken out of the State, and persons making such removas are gulty of no violation of law. We call attention to the advertisement of the sheriff about said guns.

Proclamation of Gen. McCulloch. The following proclamation of General McCulloch is in happy contrast with the Federal generals, who have shown a re-

Federal generals, who have shown a remarkable talent for stealing negroes and depredating upon the country wherever they have an opportunity of doing so:

Headquarters McCulloch's Brigade, Camp at Pond Springs, Mo.

Camp at Pond Springs, Mo.

Soldiers of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas:

The reputation of the States that sent you here is now in your hands. If wrong is done, blame will stach to all. Then let it be the duty of all to restrain the victous. Let not the laurels so nobly won on the 10th inst, at the battle of the Oak Hills, be tarnished by a single trespass upon the property of the citizens of Missoars.

The quartermisters of reguments will purchase all that can be had in the country for your use.

Let it not be said of us, that we are not gentlemen as well as soldiers.

gentlemen se well as soldiers.

Brs. McCellocu,

Brig. Gen. Commandia

LORUSVILLLE.

SATURDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 14

The Violation of Kentucky Neutral-ity—The Facts in the Case—Union Members of the Logislature Bar-gaining Away the Peace and Honor of the State—Evidence of the Con-

Willfully overlooking the manifold vio lations of the pentral position of Kontucky by the United States prior to the occupation of Columbus by the Confederate troops, and ignoring the published facts relative to that movement, the friends of the Administration are eloquently indignant at what they pretend to think an uncailed for, unwarranted, and aitogether unjustifiable outrage perpetrated on our soil and against the people and the sovereignty of the State.

The Journal, whose lead is followed by its associates, and whose lash is dreaded by its minions who crouch and whine at its feet in craven fear of its displeasure, thus sums up the "facts" in the case, knowing, however, as it does, that its summary em-

the trade carried on so extensively with the Brobes only a partial view of a portion of the known circumstances attending the movement:

The Confederate troops, on the ground of a pretended military necessity, entered Kentucky the night of the 4th instant, and seizing Hickman and Chalk Bluffs proceeded to fertify both points. It was not until 10 clock of the 6th instant, more than two days afterwards, and when a Confederate army 3,800 strong was reported to be only sixteen miles distant, that the Federal troops, for the sole purpose of protecting our leval citizens, took possession of ate army 3,500 strong was reported to be only sixteen miles distant, that the Federal troops, for the sole purpose of protecting our leyal citizens, tock possession of Paducsh. These are the plain facts of the case. The Confederate Government, accordingly, is the invader; the Federal Government is here as our protector. ernment is here as our protector.

The facts are these: Some time prior to the occupation of Columbus by the Confederates, the Federals determined to take possession of that place and of Paducah, and were busily engaged in preparing for that movement. The soldiers at Cairo were held under marching orders. The 8t. Louis and Paducah packets, and ali the small craft in the river, were detained for use as transports. The gun boats in that service were freshly and liberally supplied with shot, shell, powder, and other equipments and means of war. Persons desir ing to leave the town (Cairo,) were notified that all egress was denied. All this, be it remembered, "some days" prior to the 5th Instant, and, of course, before the occupa tion of Columbus on the night of the 4th Other movements as marked and uninis takable were made in Missouri.

This determination of the Federals, and these facts, being communicated to Gen. Polk, in a reliable and authentic form, he determined to anticipate the advance against his own columns. He did so by marching to Columbus, reaching there inst In time to prevent the Federals from entering the town, their troops being drawn up in line on the other side of the river ready for crossing. In a few hours more are against. Let them beware! That maeupation of both Columbus and Paducah, the taking possession of the latter place having been determined ou simultaneously with the movement against the former, and not in consequence of Gen. Polk's action.

This whole plan for the invasion of Kenant military points in the State, we are fur ther informed, was in consequence of an understanding with "Union" men in the Kentucky Legislatuce, who had promised the sanction of that bod, to the proposed violainvasion of our soil.

This fact must be borne in mind as fixing the brand of infamy on the brow of those who thus advised and counselled the invasion of the State, and now impudently clamor against Tennessee and the South because their plot was defeated in part, and Columbus kept out of the possession of those who will give up our State, should they secure the power, to the rapine and plunder of an unlicensed and unrestrained soldiery, as they have done in Missouri.

men who now call for vengeance on the South for what they pretend to consider a violation of our neutrality, made that accion on the part of the South necessary by advising the enemies of the Confederate States and of Kentucky to send their armies to Padueah and Columbus, and promising them the approval and support of the Legislature of the State in the proposed invasion of our soil.

For some days prior to the 5th inst then, and before the occupation of Coiumbus by Gen. Polk, the Federal commander acting under the advice and with the cou sent of "Union" members of the Kentucky Legislature, having determined on occupying the important strategic points named, were tusily engaged in preparing for the evenent. These facts being reliably

management to the Confederate comsade, that afficer at once took posseso mor Commber being barely in time to revent the evenue of the enemy's plan. . Oh was curried out as to Paducah.

scoons was recubled by the Federa troops, not because Country'us had been taken possession of by the Confederates, of which we have in reason to believe too had heard, but for the ostensible nurnow of stopping the trade carried on with the "Rebels" up the Tennessee river, and without any regard for the wishes of the people of the State.

These are facts which cannot be success fully gainsaid; and they fix the responsibil ity on the Federal Government and on those recreant members of the Kentucky Legislature who advised the Northern authorities to disregard our neutrality and invade our soil.

The following communication, which we republish on account of the important facts its reveals, was dated at Calro on the 5th inst., before they had heard of the occupation of Columbus by the Confederates and the consequent defeat of their plans in that quarter, and under the belief that before it, would see the light both the points in question would be in the possession of their troops. We ask the people of Kentneky to read it, and submit to the honest neutrality "Union" men in the Legislature whether they wili follow in the leading strings of those who, while preaching neutrality, had an understanding with the authorities of one of the belligerents for the invasion of the State, and had promised protection and support in such a movement. The communication is evidently from an efficer in the Federal army, and was published in the Chicago

Times, an Administration war paper: FOR SOME DAYS Capt. Smith's artillery, Col. Parne's sud Col. McArchur's regiments, inve been under matching orders.

EARLY IN THE PAY IT WAS APPA.

REN1 TO THE INITIATED THAT A MOVEMENT WAS TO BE MADE. LATER THE ST. LOUIS AND PADUCAH PACKETS WERE DETAINED, ALL THE SMALL CRAFT WERE SEIZED, AND PARTIES DE IRING TO CROSS THE RIVER OR LEAVE TOWN WERE NOTIFIED THAT EGRESS WAS NOT ALLOWED. In the afternoon the ferry boat took on board a company from the Eighth Regiment, and landed on the Kentucky shore opposite Birds Point. Two of the gun boats landed at the wharf boat and took shell, grape-shot, round ball and other mnnitions. The steamboats Platte Valley, Gen. Graham, and W. B. Terry, were fired up, when one of them crossed to Bird's Point and took on beard Col. McArthur's regiment. At 9 o'clock Col. Paine's regiment. At 9 o'clock Col. Paine's regiment marched on the Terry, and Gen. Graham, and the Chicago Light A tillery, and cred ferry to took no tents or baggage, and but core dery testing.

troops took no tents or baggage, and but one day's rations.

Meanwhite, the speculation was that the xpedition was intended to take the Rebei battery discovered the day before at Hick-man, and then to move on New Madrid.— The men were full of enthusiasm, the only The men were full of enthusiasm, the only complaint coming from those left behind. After all was on board, Com. Regers, Col. Wagner, of the artillery, and General Grant went on board one of the gun-boats. The signal was given by the exhibition of three signal lights in the river, when the flag-boat took its way up the Ohlo river, and was followed by the other b ats. Every body was surprised.

body was surprised.

The fleet left Cairo at midnight. You The fleet left Carro at introduct. The eorrespondent can state the object and determination of the expedition, although unknown even to the field officers in command except the General, as it will be accomplished before this

caches you.

Con. Grant intends to land the two regiments and the Light Artillery at Padweah, encamp them and occupy that place, to stop the trade carried on so extensively with the

The people of Kentucky declared in their recent elections, not for the North, not for the South, not for the war, but for peace and an honest neutrality. The leaders of the Union party, claiming that these elections were for the Union and the war and the North, know that the sympathies of our people are with the South, and realize fully the fact that a "tremendous" majority of them are utterly opposed to the war, and utterly opposed to the policy of the Administration. Hence Mr. PRENTICE, writing to his Northern friends, tells them plainly, that the war and Administration men here are fighting against "tremendous odds." It was the knowledge of this fact, that prompted the "Union" leaders here to invite Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, to send a regiment of Abelition soldiers here, to this city, months ago; and it is this knowledge that has prompted their desperate policy, and led them to the most insane endeavors to bring war on the State, that Federal troops might be brought here, to coerce the majority, the "cremendous" majority, of our own citizens!

Mr. PRENTICE's letter to Philadeiphia is a confession that the "Union" majority in the Legislature are misrepresenting their constituents;-for that majority is doing just what he says the "tremendous odds" the Federals would have succeeded in jority cannot be controlled, by fraud, ch!the Federals would have succeeded in their movement on that point. The plan of the enemy, however, embraced the ocble than the war of the elements will be edness, it is a delusion. And if you wil its response to this attempt to betray, to not listen to the voice of the past, then go conquer, to enslave them.

He Humbiy Apologizes! These who remember the dignified and

successful battles fenght by the editor of tucky, and the seizure of the two most import the Democrat, in past days, against the political and social heresies of the Louisville Journal, may well wonder at his present humble demeanor under the lash of his old opponent. With more than the authority of a dictator, the Journal storms against the tion of our neutrality and the contemplated Legislature for what it calls its "wicked boggling." Its harsh phillipies on those whom it evidently considers its own creatures, and which gentlemen with a moiety of self-respect, it might be supposed, would resist as unwarrantably offensive, appear to be received by the members of the Logislature, Mr. HARNEY included, with most patient submission. This latter gentieman, indeed, so far demeans himself, ln his paper of Thursday, as to apologize, most humb'y and abjectly, on account of the "wretched begging" of himself and It must be remembered that leading his fellow legislators, as charged by the Journal !

The leaders of the "Union" majory in the Legislature, having secured their election through a palpable fraud on the people in pretending to be for peace and an onest neutrality, seeing the storm of indignation which their proposed action would raise against them, vielded to the dictation of the Journal, and passed the resolutions at once demanding the withdrawal of the Contederate forces from the State-demanding the withdrawal of these forces which would not have been on our soil, but for the preparations made by the Federal troops, pursuant to an understanding with these same "neutrality" shrickers, to invade our soil, and thence to attack Memphis.

These hypocrites and traitors, for they are both, pledged themselves to the people to maintain the neutrality of Kentucky, and then invited the Federal troops to vecupy the most important military points in the State, and pledged the sarction of the General Assembly to this act of invaciou

and war! It is significant, that the resolutions in eference to the removal of the Confederste troops were offered and rushed through both houses of the Legislature, without consideration or discussion, the very next day after the announcement through the telegraph that FREMONT's atrocious proclamation was approved in whole and in part by the Administration:-they had sold themselves to the Administration, and were bound to obey the mandates of their masters, and yet they were afrald of the people, and dared not postpone the most mportant question upon which they were called to act for a single day, for fear the voice of their betrayed constituents would be heard.

The Federal majority in the Legis. lature appear determined to obviate the necessity for martial law in Kentucky. We suppose they will pass Huston's atrocious bili, and in that and other legis lation combine all the atricities of FRE-MONT's proplamation and all the barbarity and lawlessness that characterizes the made this season. Yet questions deeply af-

military rule of the North. If the North, or the Northern allies in Kentucky, don't want this war conducted on the principles that govern war between civilized nations, and make it one of extermination, they will suffer at least as much as the South. For every man exccuted under FREMONT'S proclamation, or Husron's bill; or any such monstrosity, two Northerners will assuredly periab. Those who take the sword may perish by the sword. A year hence affairs will be

Mr. Holt's New York Speech. Mr. HOLT, in teaching or preaching at

New York the piety as well as patriotism of prosecuting the war, lusists that it is a duty, for six reasons, the last of which is as foliows:

lt is, finally, a war of duty, because we have assumed to ourselves as a people the special championship, not only of the right but of the capacity of the race for self-gov-

How much self-government will the eleven or tweive Southern States have if overcome in the struggle by halt a million of soldiers, and compelled to obey the will of the Northern States? This war is for anything but self-government. Disband the armics, and each section, North and South, has its own self-government. The war is simply the attempt of the North, by blood and force, to govern the South against their will. Mr. HOLT don't know what self-government means, or he is attempting to deceive the people. He displays his own lack of sense or insults that of others.

Mr. HOLT proceeds to proclaim and to enonnce the disloyally and treachery that xists to a great extent at Washington and n the Border States, and among females as well as males. He says that those who advocate the cause of the Rebels are no better than those who are in the armies of the Confederate States. And he not only indorses the exercise of the power of the Government to precent it, but invokes the aid of political and social proscription .-Freedom of speech and of the press, except for such as him, must be extinguished. Mr. Holt is not only a renegade, or, to

raitor, to the rights of his section, as he expounded them in the canvass for Buchauan, but he is a traitor to the moral government of society. He is a man of some genius, and by that he has acquired wealth; and now he essays, by prostituting that genius to the money changers and to the fanatics of the North, to get office. And u that effort he employs the powers of a mind which acquired power, by freedom, to fetter the minds of others-to destroy freedom of speech and of the press. He is now on the side of physical force and of lucre. He calls for vast armies and vast loans. He flatters the money changers in this speech, as he had in his letter flattered the soldiers (including the New York Zounves)-soldiers "whose high character was a guarantee that they would respect

the rights" of the people they invaded! Finally, Mr. HOLT offers as an argument gainst making peace with the South now, that the two nations cau't remain at peace about as sensible as it would be for a sick man to object to a certain cure, because as he could not expect to be in health always afterwards, and might get sick soon afterwards, therefore he now preferred contin

In support of such a silly notion Mr. HOLT goes off to ancient times and foreign nations-thus:

"If you will go and stand, as many of us have done, and the rules of crumbled empires of the old world, and ask them, they will all tell you it is a delusion (where is that?) and lay your ear to the into Mexico and South America, and as the inhabitants of those bright lands breathed upon by the most favored of cli mates on the earth, and occupying soils o unexhaustible fertility, living amid riversiakes and mountains of grand Inspiration and they will I ft up their bowed heads, amid demoralization, poverty and dishon-or, and will tell you, it is a delusion."

This is trash. The history of the world gives no such answer, either from "the ruins of: crumbled empires." or from that newly discovered grave vard "the cemete-

his own. The most memorable division of an Em-Romau. Before that the Empire was continually the victim of civil strife. The of Rome were overthrown, was the result led the armies of the East and the West, Pompey and Clesar. After the division, there was no war between the Eastern and Western Empires. There has been but little war letween the Netherlands and S, sln since they divided; none between Beigium and Helland since their division. There has been but one war between Great Britain and this country since our division, nearly eighty years ago, and that was a short war, resulting from European difficulties, although our boundary on the North rnns across a continent. As for Mexico and South America, their difficulties are not from wars between different Governments, but from strife within the same Government. The most peaceable, stable, powerful, and prosperous of the South American States is Brazil, which is a slave. holding country. It is separated from its anti-s'avery neighbors, but seldom has any wars with them. But who supposes it ould be at peace, it united with Yankee Brates Y

But Mr. Holt, after his iuckless flight through "the cometry of nations," came

down to the business in hand. He says: What we need is a patriotism that rises fully to the comprehension of the actual and awful perils in which our institutions are pheed, and which is eager to devote every power of body and mind and fortune to their delivery. A patriotism which, obliterating all party ties, (tremendous and continued applause,) and entombing all party issues, says to the President of the United States, "Here are our lives and our estates; use them freely; use them completely, and use them successfully"—for looking upon the graves of our fathers and upon the cradles of our children, we have sworn that though all things clse shail perish, this country and Government shail live. What we need is a patriotism that rises

And this is the way that Mr. Holt, a Dem ocrat, amalgamated with the Black Republicans, offered his money and his blood, and sacrificed his party connections that the country and Government might live!

We don't think Mr. Holt is much of a patriot. We don't think he has made, in the last twenty-five years, as many as the three or four political speeches he has ficting the welfare of the country have led to present disasters. He was often called on to speak, but came not. But theu no question has arisen equal to the present one, and no prize was before him equal to rowned herctofore for contributions of

good or money. the Black Republicans, what next? Why and robsafes-no more.

lo and behold! just two short sentences after what we have quoted comes the fo!-

The capitalists of the country have come nobly forward (great applause) and risking all, they have exhibited a grandeur of de-votion to the country which, while fit will astonish the people of Europe, has inspired the gratitude and admiration of every true American heart. (Applause.) All honor to them—they have proved that if there is much gold in Wall street there is more patriotism there; (great cheering) not common patriotism, not summer patriotism, which flourishes amid the parms of victory, but a patriotism which struggles and score. but a patriotism which struggles and sacrifices, and is prepared to put all things to hazard, even in the winter of adversity, and in the very hour of national defeat. We might explore the conrts of ail ilving

despots, from the King of Dahomey up or down, and then explore the "cemetery of nations," for a specimen of sycophaney so superlatively abject. The Presidents, with the cousent per-

haps of a majority of the Directors of the banks of Philadeiphia, New York and Boston, agreed to lend the Northern Government fifty mlliions of dollars. Of this sum, the Presidents and Directors of these, say one hundred and fifty banks, did not, probably own more than one fifth. They lent this money at seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, when there was more than that sum on deposit in the Savings Binks, with less sccurity, at five per cent. Aud they reserved the privilege of taking one hundred millions more of the Government loan, at some future time, on the same terms, but did not bind themselves to take it on any terms. Such a reservation is worth, according to the calculations of these very men, about putting down the rebellion, from five to ten millions of dolase and retaliate his own favorite word, a lars. And yet this hard, usurous, grlping shave of the Government is the theme on which Mr. Holt exhausts his powers of pancgyric to their faces, and they slt ioudly applauding their own applause! But they were the men that wanted a

change in the Cabinet, and wanted New York to profit by the mighty disburse ments of the War Department! Mr. Holt having thus bagged the bankers, proceeds to ensuare the l'resident:

Fellow-cit!zens, if I might be permitted to uster a word upon such a subject, I would carnestly counsel forbearance and patience in reference to those charged with the adin reference to those enarged with the au-ministration of our Government. [Cries of good, good, and applause.] Before criticising their conduct we should remember that we may not see all the field of action, and may may not see all the field of action, and may not be in a condition to justly appreciate the difficulties which are to be overcome. [Applause.] No man can doubt the loyalty and the courage of the President of the United States, [Cries of No, no, and great cheering,] and his determination to supprose this rebellion. To him under the Constitution the popular voice has committed absolutely the fate of this areal Republic. His hands always, or, perhaps, even long. If this were even so, the argument is very lame.

As we may not continue at peace all the time, or long at a time, therefore let us keep at war now and all the time! This is let at this moment overwheimed with monaton of treams like the string to save. [Applanse.]

> Is this the covert irony of a man of genius, or the gross mal apropos of a fulsome flatterer? No man doubts the courage of Linceln? Why it is about the very thing that every man North and South does doubt, and has doubted ever since he sneaked into Washington in disguise, and by night! No man doubts his loyalty? No man doubts the loyalty of him who has raised a great army, inlsapplied large sums of money, ted the right of trial by jury, of freedom of speech and of the Press-no man doubts his loyalty-that is, his devotion to law! After Mr. Holt said this, he said but little

more. He had reached the anti-climaxhe could descend up lower.

Yet it is such a being as this that pre-

tends to principle, to patriotism, to duty, and talks of the "light of our Christian civilization." This speech was made after the infamous proclamation of Fremont, which, having been sanctioned at Washingry of nations," nor from the mouths of ton, puts every man who takes part in the living meu. Mr. Holt was fortunate in an war against the South, or advocates it, out audience whose knowledge of history of the pale, not only of Christianity, but and ideas of rhotoric were no better than, of civilization. This man villifies the chosen leaders of eleven states and of some six or seven millions of white people .pire that ever occurred was that between The great Edmund Burke said he did not the Eastern and Western portions of the know how to frame an indictment against a whole people. The little Joseph Holt does know how, for he was once Prosecutgreat revolution by which the institutions | iug Attorney for the county of Jefferson, in the State of Kentneky, and regards and of a quarrel between the Consuls, who had | treats the most gigantic, the most deliberate, the most regular, the most general. and the most justifiable determination of eleven or twelve states, and of seven or eight millions of people to govern themselves, as nothing better, in law, ethics, or philosophy, than the revolt of cleven rowdies in the streets of Louisville against the watchinen! He denounces as selfish and ambitious conspirators, the Senators and Representatives of these eleven states who. at the secession respectively of their states, voluntarily retired from the exalted position they held. When did Mr. Holt ever retire from high office on principle? The difference between them and him is, that he seeks office at the sacrifice of every principle, they sacrificed office to principle. Yet he has the assurance to denounce such men. liaving done so, and having denonuced their motives and the motives of many others among the first citizens that adorn the waiks of life and do honor to their species, we concluded to make an exmple of him.

The South will execute to the North for nominal consideration a quit-claim to him. He may be worthy of the North, henceforth he is worthless to the South.

The work goes bravely on. The Administration has superseded the State anthorities in this city, and are governing our people after their own peculiar fashion, which is in defiance of the Constitution and of the laws and of individual rights and of justice. Law no longer serves to protect our citizens. The sacred guarantees of the Constitution are but so much waste paper.

The subordinates of Lincoln's subordinates, under pretext of gathering in guns belonging to the State, which they have no right to touch under any circumstances, have searched houses without warrant, and seized and taken possession of private property, in a number of cases—their taking ossession of either State or private property being equally a robbery in both cases. The government officers here have no right to take possession of State arms under any circumstances, and no official, State or Federal, has or can have, the right to search houses or to make arrests

been before us, and among them those that except on warrants, which can only issue on proper oath or affirmation, describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized. Any attempt to search houses or make arrests under other the War Department with \$3,000 a year circumstances may be lawfully resisted, salery, and feur or five hundred million of and those engaged in it might be punished disbursements! Nor has he been at all re. by law, if we had any law. Mr. Lincoln's officers here have the same right to scize property and search houses without war-But, having amalgamated himself with rants that the burglar has to ride drawers

Five bundles, purporting to be bundles of the Louisville Courier, and to consist each of one hundred and sixty copies of

that paper, were taken in the Courler wagon to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad depot this morning, directed to Nashville and Memphis. The detectives thought and Melipins. The detectives mongit proper to open the bundles, and found copies of Hardee's Tactics, and other military books concealed therein. They also found two letters, the contents of which

related to matters of sninggling.

We will not say what persons seem to be implicated. It is a disagreeable case. The above is from the evening edition of the Journal, of yesterday, a paper, if umor is not mistaken, that has little cause o complain of smuggling, as may be made appear at some period not far distant. The object of the paragraph is apparent

and needs no comment. The Courier has no wagon, its papers being taken to the depot in an express

vagon, which, of course, earries goods for any and all other parties offering them. On crequiry, we learn that some buuwere taken from the counting room of this other to the store of a man whose Unionism is as intense as that of the editors of the Journal, where the books and letters in question were put in them, not by or with the knowledge or consent of the publishers or editors of the Courier or of any

parties connected therewith. 'It may be a disagreeable case. We have heard of other cases of what is now called smuggling that may prove equally disegreeable. But of this case, as of others, "Uniou" men know much more than honest Southern Rights men.

We invite attention to the Card of Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, which we publish in another column. It will become important as a part of the history of the neutrallty which has been so shamelessly repudlated by the Lincoluite majority in the Legislature

GOV. MAGOFFIN'S VETO MES-SAGE.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Depart uent, Sept. 13, 1861, Gentleman of the House of Representatives A joint "resolution in relation to the withdrawal of Confederate troops from Kentneky soil," which passed both branches of the General Assembly on the 11th inst., was yesterday submitted to me for my official sanction. In view of all my responsibilities to the people of this Com-monwealth, I am compelled to withhold from this resolution my approbation. But desiring to occasion no unnecessary delay to your settles. I now promptly return it

desiring to occasion no univereesary delay to your action. I now promptly return it to the llouse in which it originated, with my vero and objections.

The people of Kentneky have, through their Representitives in the General Assembly, and on three several occasions at the poils, distinctly assumed for the State a position of strict neutrality between the belligerent parties to the pending war.—That position I have sincerely and taithfully endeavored to maintain The manifest advantage of such an attitude and the fatal results of its abandos ment, I endeavored to exhibit in my recent message to monntains of responsibility and of toil such as have rested on no public man in our country, and he is fully entitled to all the consideration and all the support which a generous and warm hearted people can give kim. [Applause]

"No man can donbt the courage or the loyalty of the President," says Mr. Holt.—
Is this the covert irony of a man of genius, simultaneons occupation of Paducah by the Federal troops, and of Celumbus by the Confederate forces as equally palpable and open violations of the neutral rights of Kentneky. Unless, therefore, it is the purpose of the General Assembly to aban-don entirely all metanase of neutrality and don entirely all pretense of neutrality and to commit Kentucky to active cooperation with the United States Government, in the prosecution of the war, by surrendering her soil to the unconditional occupation of the Federal army, I cannot conceive why out the order of the Board.

A MUNROE Judge Jeff. Co. Court.

> forces of the other, can be construed no otherwise than as an acquisscence on your partin the occupation of the State by the in this acquiescence I cannot copenr wi h ou, but now take occasion again earnestby to recommend the passegs of resolu-tions urging upon each government the withdrawal of their respective forces, and the future observance of the neutrality of Kentneky. I do not doubt that such ac-

fused to the other. Mulfostly, a Resolu-tion requiring the withdrawal of the army of one tell gerent from K ntucky soil and

failing to denound a like withdrawal of the

tion upon your part, would be respected by both the belligerents, and thereby the peace of our State preserved. Having determined conscientiously to act in accordance with a just view of dury resulting from the neutrality of the State between the beiligerents, objecting solema-by to the occupation of Kentucky soil by eirher, and believing that the abandonment and asserted by the leppie, will not only result in making Kentucky the theater of long military operations, but wil produce and be fellowed by civil war at

I respectfally return to you the resolutions, with this, tuy veto and objections, for your consideration.

B. MAGOFFIN.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER PROM Missouri.-We commend the following brief extracts from a private letter, to the consideration of our Union friends who are anxions to get under the thraldom of

CALLAWAY Co., Mo., Sept. 9, 1861. the wavering. I'robably the only good the cowardly upstart has ever in his life accouplished is that of u lting we Missonrians in the matter of our saif protection from the hircling hordes a ut among us by Lin-coln to subjugate us. Men, boys and gray-haired fathers have taken up their rifles and swear to die rather than submit to the fiendish acts of atrocity that have in so

tiendish acts of atrocity that have in so many instances been perpetrated in various portions of our State.

There are many of us here that are natives of old Kentucky, and you may be sure we fer! much anxiety respecting the action of our old State in this crisis. In interchanging opinions with my old Kentucky neighbors, I have never yet admitted that she will succumb to the so called "protection" of the hireling troops of Lincoln. If you had some of our experience with this sort of protection, I know you

coln. If you had some of our experience with this sort of protection, I know you never would, for death would be sweet compared with it.

But we do not by any means despair of success, and entertain the strongest hopes of rescuing ourselves from our present thraidom, and coming out all right.

Arkansas and Texas have come up nobiy to our relief. God grant that my native Kentucky will make a bold, maniy, and successful strike for their liberties!

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. FREIGHTS will be received at the depot of the day) morning, beptember 14th, old dispersion of the freight with the freight wi COTTAGE WANTED.

With three room—must be new, and in good order. And person having-such a house, and in wanting a prompt paying tenant, will spull to Jar, to S. K. K.N. EDY. 314 41° 260 Jefferson Street. PEATHER & SMITH, 419 Main Street, between Fourth and F.fts, will this day in roduce Tile FALLS IV DERESS HATS. Also, Mens' and Bo's New STYLE SOFT HATS.

J. D. BONDURANT,

Main street, near Sixth, opposite Exchange little LAUVISVILLE, 8.2.

Personal attention given to filling orders for

WHOLESTLE DEALER IN SEEDS Agricultural Implements, MACHINES, TREES, PLANTS, HYDRAULIC CEMENT, PLASTER, &C.

Business Antices.

NEARLY A PANIC.-This morning there as a perfect rush to get some of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It is astonishing what a large quantity of that article is conenmed. It shows conclusively that it is ust the thing required in malaria or fever districts, as a preventive for Chill, alias Shakes. "Every body and the rest of mankind" should try it, if they wish to become healthy and strong; and those that are weil should take a little every morning to keep them so. We have tried it .-[Evening Mirror.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS .- I would espectfully invite the attention of custom ers, and strangers visiting the city in search of dry goods, to my stock of French and English Marinees, Plain and Printed De-Laines, Printed Marinoes, Woolen Plaids, Silks, French and Irish Poplins, Plain and dles of Couriers, we dou't know how many, Figured French Velours, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, Plainand Plaid Jaconets, Plain and Plaid Nainsooks, Swiss Muslins, India Muslins, Hoslery, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Culicos, French Chintz, Table Damasks, Napkins, Doyles, Hakaback Towels and Toweling Crash, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Irish Linens, White and Grey Flannels, Opera Flannels, Canton Flannels, Bed Ticks, Pand Costons, Marseilies Quilts, and in fact a large line of Staple and Domestic Goods, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

G. B. TABB, sept4 Corner Fourth and Market sts.

FURNITURE.-Wharton & Bennett keep lways on hand a very large assortment of cabinet furniture of every description at whole eale and retail, cheap for cash. Their motion is quick sales and small profits. Recollect the Nos. 502 and 504, Market street, between Second and Third.

COST FOR CASH,

To close out my business. My Work consist le Bearhed Cotions, Plaid Cottons, Plai I Linsey. Plain and figured Merinoes, Fian el. Silks and Embreideries. And a large | t of Dress Goods. Many articles will be soldfar below cost of importation.

MASONIC BUILDINGS, J. T. BERRY,

Jefferson street, bet, 4th and 5th, Second door from 4th

AN ORDER. PEPTEMBER COUNTY COURT-SEPTEMBER

STATE OF KENTICKY IN PURSUANCE of a proclamation of the Gover-mor of Centucky, acting under an order of the Kentucky bilitary Board, all arms, equipments and muniflons beloading to the State not now in possession of lawinlly organized military compa-nies, must be returned to the State and other per-fors having in their possession or under their con-trol, arms, equipment sor muniflems belonging to the State and not in the hands of lawfully organ-lazdo, mpanes do neither the same to J. Washin Divis, Sheridfof this county, Unit they may be for-varied to the Qui retremater, Genera, all Prophlets

Hety des rows of compling with the freeding orier without considering his feeling, and to pre-rent any conflict between the civil author the and numbers of the chale binapit, i connect y redust skiperaote Savian it. their possession of a dier their control same, equipment or musico in violation of focusors order to deliver to make or the gentlemen their in activities, will receipt to feat &c., for which the authorities will receipt to feat and I also request the officers of their garden or panies to asset me in complying with the order J. WASI DAVIS S. J. C.

s13 d1 DROVISIONS—
Subble Mess Perk, 13 bble Land,
12 Cacks Harns, 11 Cacks Shoulders,
18 Clear Sides 12 Hbb Sides
in attreand forestle sty DORN & H11 of HES,
10 de No. 516, Market St., Let. 600 & 71 SEED WHEAT: S'ED WHEAT!

300 BUSHELS in store and for sale by WHEAT FANS: WHEAT FANS: MHEAT TOUR SHE GUCED PRICES, 6 ale by J. D., BONDURANT.
Muin, near Sixth.

OCILVIE BYRON YOUNG. MOZART HALL.

OGLIVE BYRON YOUNG having been colicited by teapy citizens of this city, irresdective fparty, for main until Saturday ventue next has consented, and will deliver a lecture at the above time and place, at a o'clock, up at the origin, progress and projective result of the GREAT REVOLUTION OF 1861ne lecturer will pursue a purely his or'eal di tion, and neithing offensive to the most captio factions—nothing inclig at to be said or u thy to be heard by the most delecate ear, w eccept his lp
The lulies and gentlemen of louisville, inde
pendent of sec onal affinities or party avoids
if us, are must respectfully luvited to be prise
at Moza t Ilalion next Salurday evening, at o'rlocs. Trice of adm'sslog, 50 cts. Doors open at 75 o'clock. Ticke s to be had at the principal hoteli and at the door. slad2

Miller & Moore's KENTUCKY CIDER MILL Hand Cider and Wine Mills yet Introduced; work much easier and grates the apples much fine than any other made, is neater and better arrange and will averag about 6 bbls of clder per day, In ordering, be particular to state "MILLER a

- -ALSO-TWC and FOUR MORSE LEVER POWERS and ONE and TWO HORSE ENDLESS CHAIN POW-ERS, THRESMERS and SEPERATORS. SANDFORD'S No. 1 and 2 STRAW CUffERS.

Manufactured and for sole by MILLER & MOORE, (Succe sors to Milter, Wingate & Co.)
Corner 9th and Jefferson streets, su20 dawtol

RUNAWAY—A Negro Woman named Eliza Cole: weighs about 150 hs. be ween 25 and plate. She has a father living in Cincinnati, and in all like like od with make direct for that piace. She is a dark Munait.

1 will pag \$150 reword it taken out of the State, and \$50 if taken in the State and delivered to me at the Leuisville Jail.

Oil Lamps Oil Oil Lamps Oil Oil Lamps Oil

COAL OIL LUNAR OIL LARD OIL, and FLUID LAMPS, of every style, and embracing all the latest improvements, together with all the Burning Oils and Burning Fluids, of the best quality, for sace pholesals and retail very; ow. We are exclusive agents for the city for the sale of the Breckurchige Coal Oil (the best made), and for the Lunar Oil and Lamps; also for the sale of rights for the Lunar Light. Who would burn candide when a tight equal to five orals candle can be had athair the cost of one candle? Lunar and Coal Oil Lunars are just a system a candles.

HARDY & BRAYER. JUST RECEIVED

AT THE CHEAP LACE STOR 209 Fourth street (old No. 99),

203 Fourth street(cit No. 20).

DACK LOVE VEHLS (new patterns);
DBlack Crene Coll reduce (netterly new);
Linen Maric Ruffies;
Patent Fluting Machines (best article in a ket);
Jacoves Riviere;
Muslin do;
Narrow Bobbin Lace;
Coates' best Spool Cotton, do., do.;
and for sale at low prices for each only, at the country of t

DRESS GOODS-12 cases asso ted Prints; 12 cases asso ted Prints; Gooder 1) do new style Dress Goodsr
5 do Black lu tre
Ju treceived and for sale theap by
au25
T. 4 R. SLEVIN & CAIN. Miscellaueous.

S. BARKER. J. R. MIDDLETON.

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID LOT OF FRENCH MERINOS

in every color, bought at late great anction sales in New York. Alas-NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS FLANNELS TWEEDS, L.NDSEYS, DOMESTICS &C., &C

ALSO JUST OPENED Yards New Slyle Prints.

S. BARKER & CO., ald the 1 31; Fourth et., Louisville, Ky.
N. B.—Owing to the unsettled condition of the country, no goods will be charged from this date.
J. B. & CO.

F. WEIHE.

CAP MANUFACTURER,

Inth street, between Markel and Jefferson, flopper site Court House,) LOTISVILLE, KY., K EEPSconstantly on hand an assortment of UAPF, HATS, &c., which he sells at isste. In prices.

27 Military caps of all inscriptions made to ore

2 at the shortest police, and allowest prices,

and div Fall, 1861

JOHNSON & KIMBITAL'S. JUST RECEIVED THIS MORNING BY KN Prrints, Merinos,

Velours,

Lavellas. DeLaines, Hosier, Embroideries, Limens, Bleached Cottons, Shawls,

Gloves. **We shall be in receipt of New Gools daily.
ss last as they appear in the Eastern markets, whi h
we will seli for Cash only. JOHN-ON & KIMBALL,

Hankerchiefs, and

304 Fourth Street.

50,000 YARDS PLEACHED SHIRTINGS DAY, LONGER AT OLD PRIVES. Sheet nas. Pillow Cuttons and Live s. French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cassive't Il leey and White Flannels, Latter and Gentlemers, Merine Ves 3, Delaines Meriaces, and Publins, Phin, Pancy, and Fouland Silks.
Hosiery, and Country Kait Sucks. Prints, Chintzes, and Ganghams, Table Lineas, Napking, and Towelings, Mourning Goods of every description,

Roop Shirts and Entirelleries, Alexander's and Bij n s K d G'oves, We will seed our Goods very to w to suit the lines. MARRIN A CRUMBAUGH. HARDEE'S TACTICS.

THE undersigned he made arrangements by which he can seil thankers taufice to the trade at very low prices. Give him a call, all de V. A. CRU MP at Fourthes, GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS. Fancy Dress Goods

MARK & DOWN Spool Cott Sewing Silk.

The understaned are prepared to furnish a su-terior at this or SEWING SILK and SPOOL CUTTON in quantifier to suft purcharaers, as low as can be bought in this market. WM. STONER ± CO., att diskwa No. 1 Mesonic vemple. Market-street Salt Agency. 2,000 BBLS prime No. 1 Kanawha Salt in

and for sale at current market rates by
T. L. JETT ERSON.

9 corner First and Market street The White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County. Va. THIS celebroted Watering Place vill be opened for the reception of visitors on be 15th inst.

For any period after the expiration of 20 40 per day 20 40 per day White servants two third price. Children under 10 and over 2 pears and colored servants half price. N. B.—An abundant supply of ice has been my dtavin J. HTMPHREYS, Pr ent

LARGE AND SMALL! FLAGS, ALL SIZES, FROM 10 INCHES TO A PT.; SOUTHERN PAPERS AND EXPELOPS;

SOUTHERN COCKADES; SOUTHERN BADGES; MABDEE'S CAVALRY TACTICS; " LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS; DEGREE WORKS OF K. G. C.; A SOUTHERN HOME AND A SOUTHERN MAN BOOKS AND STATIONERY: SUPER WRITING Fourth street, bet. Main and Market. ani7 dim Kanawha Cannel Coal Oil House.

HAVING, as Treasurer of the KANAWHA CANNEL COAL MINING AND CIL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, purchased the sull stock of Lamps and Lamp Fixtures of WM. v. Stankall, No. 48 Main street, fourth door west of Fou th, Louisville, Kv., it's my a supply of Fine Edraning Old, make an by t. is Company, constantly on hand at whand retil, all of which wife be margarized equal, if not superior, to any Coal Olimanufacin the country. the country.
Our oil is manufactured from pare Can
as one oin-a will be offered to our custo Blewdals w s.a. be are

in the country, at from 25 to 80 c. R. I. CRAW OCR (formerly) will conduct 1 house for me, and letters address and resigned at law sydre, will re-Treasurer K. C. C. M. and di Manuf Co.

DAILY COURIER. FROM YESTERDAY EVENING'S EDITION.

Seizure of the Louisville Boat, John Gualt.

The John Gault on her last trip left this port on Thursday week, the 5th inst, for Cairo aud way ports. Just before the boat left Portland, two of the crew, deck hands got into a right, and were separated by Mr. Mulling, the second clerk, and the deputy surveyer, Mr. Woodruff. This row of the hands was understood or reported over at New Aloany as a fight of the officers with the surveyor, and a mob threatened the boat on her arrival at New Albany. The truth having been ascertained, no further interference was made with the boat. On arriving at Evansville, the boat was searched for thirty casks of bacon, marked Hart, Paducah, on false Information sent by telegraph. No bacon of the description was found on the boat. In fact she had nothing for Paducah, and did not have as many as thirty casks of bacon on the bost. She then left Evansville without further trouble, the Captain having informed the surveyor that he had freight under permit for points on the Camberland, above Smithlaud, for Eddyville and Canton, and if there was no boat to take the freight he would probably go to those points.

When the John Gault reached Smithland, the wharf boat agent refused to receive the freight, and no boat being there, Capt. Bruce, at the request of the owners of the freight, who were on the boat, and had permits for their goods, concluded to go, and went twenty-five mlles up to Ross' ferry, and then returned to Sulthland, and proceeded to Padueah. While there the business of the boat was got through with, her Cairo fre'gat, &c., reshipped, all after the Lincoln Commodore, Rogers, had examined her books and papers, and she had taken on a let of tobacco to return with to this port, and all was supposed to be "all She had steam up, and was about start up the river, when the Captain was requested to land along side of the gun bout A. O. Tylor, then anchored in the

stream. She was then seized, or captured, and the passengers sent to Paducah. The John Gault was subsequently taken to Cairo by the Concetega, where she Is tied up-confiscated, and her officers and erew prisoners of war. That was the first trip the boat had ever made up the Cumberland or Tennessee rivers, and it was to deliver the treight of Kentucky merchants to points in Kentucky, all on permits given here by deputy collector Cotton, for every one of which he had received his fee. Captain Bauce and his crew are all law abiding, reputable citizens of Louisville. and have, or are supposed to have, the rights of free citizens, but nuder the Liucoln dynasty an honcet, poor man laboriug for a living has no rights.

The Late Fight in Western Virginia,

The telegraphic dispatches yesterday gave a Northern account of the late fight between a division of Gen. Floyd and the army of Gen. Rosecrans, near Summerville, in Western Virginia. It took place on Tuesday last, and nearly three days elapsed before any intelligence of the affir reached the public, though it is a well anthenticated fact that the telegraphic communications are uninterrupted, and the department at Washington must have had the news in a few Lours. Such as it is, however, an unprejuliced reader can see that floyd repulsed the army of Hosecrans. with a serious loss to the latter. The Northern papers claim it as a great victory. They are welcome to all such achievements.

That army was between 17,000 and 20,000 strong, while Floyd had less than 5,000. The Checinnai Enquirer, of Friday, has

The troops that were in the recent engagement in Western Virginia were all of Gen. Rosecrane army, except the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Ewenty-fourth, and and Iwen y hith Ohio, and Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Effeenth, Seventeenth Indiana and Frith Virginia army the Property of Frith Virginia army 1871. and Friet Virginis regiment. These are in the vicinity of Cheat Mountain.

The last letter to the Commercial from the army has the following paragraph:

If we reach Summerville without a fight shall be better satisfied with the aspect of things. The reported strength of the eu-emy, and the great length of our line of transportation, together with knowledge of onr own strength, has made many persons somewhat apprehensive of the result of the expedition. When we arrive at Summervide it will not be difficult to form a jun strengthen our column. It will also shorten our transportation line, giving us the benefit of the Kanawha route. Fortunately the weather continues fair, so that the troops much over the mountains rapidly, and the road, are surraisingly round conand the roads are surprisingly good, con-aldering the corrugated surface of the

The Sixth and Twenty fifth Ohio regiments were with Rosecrans, at the latest dvices, instead of being at Cheat Mouuin. About one mouth ago he had 20,000 men under his immediate command at Clarkeburg, Virginia, and many additions had been reported on the way to join him.

MAIL BETWEEN EVANSVILLE AND CAIRO -We hear that hereafter the Bowen will take the mail twice a week, Tuesdays and Saturdays, from Evansville through to Cairo, making Paducah a way point instead of the mail terminus as heretofore.

A terific storm or tornade visited the region about Terre Hante, Indiana, ou Tuesday evening, devastating fields and orchards, and injuring houses to a fear-

Disturbance at Harrisburg.

A disturbance was created at Harrisburg on Bunday, through the conduct of a certain Cel. Klipatrick, having command of a de-tuchment of cavalry en route for Washington. It appears that on the arrival of the troops, is was found that there was not a locomo-tive ready to take the train to B limore, where upon the officer in command detailed a squad of his men to seize one of the en-gines of the Pennsylvania Rallroad for the Purpose. Mr. Young, Superintendent of the road, resisted the execution of the im-pertinent order of the officer and a revenue. pertinent order of the officer, and a row cu-sued, in which the soldiers got rather roughly handled. This matter was finally roughly handled. This matter was finally settled by the arrival of a locemotive from across the river, and the train started on its way to Bultimore, but when about seventeen miles this side of that city, the axle of one of the cars broke, causing nearly the whole train to be thrown from the track and killing four of the soldiers instantly, mortally wounding three, and wounding less seriously eight or nine others. During the excitement produced by the aceldent, it was alleged that the engineer had purposely caused the catastrophe, when the soldiers, led on by their half-witted commanding officer, made a rush for him, with

Letter from Southern Kentucky.

Southern Rights Meeting in Christian southern Rights Meeting in Christian County — Military Display — Eloquent Speech of Hon. H. C. Burnett—Thrilling Description of the Rout at Manassas—Speech by Hal. Barbour, Esq., one of the Participants in that Battle—Spirited Resolutions—Hosti ity to Lincoln?s War Tax—Organization of a Southern Rights Reg ment—Election of Officers—Southern Keutucky A wake to the Crisis—Kentuckians Pouring to the Crisis-Kentuckians Pouring into Camp Boone, &c., &c. [Correspondence of the Louisville Couirer.]

Horkinsville, Ky.,) August 30:h, 1861,

Editors Louisville Courier: In accordance with my prom hee to acquaint you with whatever of public laterest should transpire in this region, I hasten to report an account of a ve y large gathering of the citizens of Christian county, at Tandy's Grove, on the 28th inst. The immediate object of this meeting was to protest against the outrageous war tax levied by the Lincoln dynasty, and against the payment thereof, as violative of the neutralny of Kentucky—and also for the organization of a Southern and also for the organization of a Southern Rights regiment to offset the recent regi-mental organization formed by Lincolnites In the Northern part of this county, and wileb, furnished by the Lincolnidad ministration with a large quantity of arms, animu-nition, and military stores, it is understood,

nition, and military stores, it is understood, will soon go into camp a short distance from this place.

Taudy Grove is a beautiful spot, about eight unles South of here, and adjoins an open lawn in front of the residence of the proprietor, Chas. Tandr, Esq., on which the military companies present made a cred inable display. These Companies were the "Divide Buses," Capt. Radcurry, of Hopkinsville. (The gallant Captain is now Colonel of the regiment.) The Pembroke Tigers, (Cav dry, Capt. Bowd; the Newstead Cavalry, Capt. Jas. B. Wallace; Longview Cavalry and Infantry, Capt. Abernathy. There were parts of two other companies present not fully organized, and the names of which I could not learn.

The gathering at this meeting was a very

The gathering at this meeting was a very large, spirited and cuthnsiastic one. Hostility to the insane and wicked course of the Lucoln dynasty authorized course of the Lucoln dynasty authorized every breast, and a determination to resist any and all attempts of Lincoln to invade Kentucky for any purpose with his hireling troops, was the settled resoive of that large us-semblage of Southern Kentuckians. The resolutious and memorial to the coming Legislature, proclaiming for peace and neutrality in Kentucky—protesting against and denouncing the war tax—the embarand denouncing the war tax—the embargoes upon trade and commerce—and the
Federal encompments in Kentucky, were
adopted with a shout that rent the air, and
indicate the feeling which animate the
good people of Southern Kentucky. I believe them, also, to be but a reflection of
that under current of sentiment which is
now rapidly and surely exthering its revenow rapidly and surely gathering its revo-utlanary force under the merely tempora-ry and evanescent guise in which the true Kentucky heart has thus far been shroud ed in this war between an unholy and ty-rannous usurpalion on the one hand, and the defenders of all which is dear and priceless in liberty and honor, on the

other.
This large concourse of citizens was addressed by the Hon. H. C. Bunnert, of the First District, in a speech three hours in length, and which was listened to throughout by the vast assemblage with unwearied patience. Bursts of hearly applause contin-nously attested his masterly arraignment of the tyrannous Administration at Washing-ton, and his clear, eloquent and conclusive argument in fevor of resistance to any vioresponsed. It was the first time I have had the pleasure of seeing and hearing this young, bold, elequent and rising champion of Southern rights, whose menly, chivalrous and outspoken deuunciations in the late Congress of the Washington despotism has endeared him to all true hear ed and patriotic men of the land. He is a hold and fearl as speaker, clear and logical in his postions and conclusions, cloquent in his appeals, vigorous and scathing in his denuu-clations, and evid nity in his power over a mixed assembly gifted with that extraor-dinary insight into the popular sentiment which will not many years hence give him no mean place among the racks of the

which will not many years hence give him no mean place among the ranks of the great popular tribunes of Kentucky.

It is narrative power, combining all the excellencies of graphic description—humor, pathos, and that subtle charm which continuously leads the hearer to expect each coming detail to interest him more and more—was well and charmingly displayed by his description of the Vicasses. and more—was well and charmingly displayed in his description of the Macassas rout. I think I can yet hear his sourcome volce repeating the description given him by a Confederate officer of the bowle kuite charge of the Louislana and Arkansas troops upon the New York Fire Zouaves, when, as their fearful knives sunk to the hearts of the miscreant fee, high above the roar of battle rose the cry. "Die vilhin! and remember poor Jacksou!"

He was followed by Hill Birbour, Esq., a young barrister here, who fought the Northeen foe at Manassas, and who is said to have performed gallant deeds at the taking of Sherman's Battery. He looks the hero in every brave feature of his open, musty face. He gave a clear and pleasing account of that glorious victory of the

account of that glorious victory of the

At the conclusion of the speaking, the Companies present proceeded to a liegi-ment Election. The following officers

vere etected:
Colonel—Charles Radeliffe.
Lleut. Colonel—John S. Bryan.
Major—L S. Searel.
Surgeon—Dr. Ben Wood.

I trust this gallant Regiment will soon in number and military equipment be abic to cope with any which the Washington to cope with any which the Washington Government, in disregard of the will of our people, is now arming and equipping in our midst and for the purpose of crushing out the free thought and spirit of our people. The rapid strides of the Washington dest otism upon the soil of Kentucky, is not unheeded by the people here, and this movement in Christian county will be followed wherever Llucoln attempts, as he has done here, to arm and camp his soldiers. Kentucky will not beas easily pluned to the earth by his bryonets as Maryland and Missouri, and wofol as the day of conflict may be, yet true to her ancient renown, Kentucky will prefer death to dishouor.

M.

DRAFTING SOLDIERS -The New York papers are beginning to discuss the neces-sity and expediency of resorting to drafting to procure the regulsite number of soldlers. to procure the requisite number of soldlers. Enlistments are very tardy in the Eastern States, and some of the Western, for that matter. Several weeks ago the Governor of New York called for 25,000 volunteers. But up to this time not half that number have signed enlistment rolls. The New England States are all tordy. None of them are furnishing half that are needed and expected. Pennsylvania is not doing her duty by any means, and Ohlo is lagging behind, and has not half the troops in the field that she should have. field that she should have.

The same thing is true of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Illinois is raising more troops than any other State—more than even New York or Penusylvania—but it is doubtful whether she will have her full quota in the field by October first, at which time the half million called for by Congress, early in July last, should be under arms.

The Rebels resorted to drafting long ago, and thereby have been able to put in the field a larger army than the Government. Why should our elde refrain from drafting, when it is found that volunteering will not supply men fast enough? No loyal man, if drafted, will refuse to serve or find a substitute. We have a quarter of a million of troops in camp, and should have half a million. Let there be no hestation on the part of the Government to call on each State for its full quota of soldlers. Let the President designate the number each State must furnish, and if they are not forthcoming one way they will another. The quota for this State is forty-five themsand; but let the Government fix it at fifty thousand, and they will be quickly forthcoming.—[Chicago Tribune.

From Jefferson City. [Special Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 11.

Francis M. Cooper, a member of Captain Messinger's company, Col. Wyman's 23:1 Illinois, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Springfield, came in on Monday, having escaped from Gen. Price's army at Fremont on Monday, Sept. 1st. He reports that Rains had there joined Price, having arrived four days before. The whole army, amounting to 16,000 men, was to move to the Northwest in two divisions, on Lexington and Fort Scott. Informant overheard a letter read from Hardceto Price, exhorting him to do his duty—that he would "meet him either in heaven or hell or in St. Louis for winter quarters." In the same letter he boasted that his force and Pillow's amounted to 100,000 men. McCullough JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 11. letter he bossted that his force and Pillow's amounted to 100,000 men. McCullough had not been seen since the battle, and it was given out that he had gone to Texas. Price had two fingers shot off in the battle. A portion of this story is coroborated by information received yesterday.

A gentleman from Georgetown reports Gen. Price's whole force at Clinton—the news having been received from persons directly from there, and that it was believed he was marching on to Lexinaton.

directly from there, and that it was believed he was marching on to Lexington.

Another messenger from Sedalia brought the in portant intelligence that Dr. Jennison, with a small force from Kansas, had fallen upon a party of 500 Rebels, near Drywood, under Dr. Staples, of Sonthwestern expedition notoriety, utterly routed them and killed their leader. His information had been derived from a wounded man and member of Staple's company, who had been brought into Sedalia.

There is another institutes runner afford that Gen. Lane has been defeated, but it is entirely discredited. Gen. Lane has a well disciplined force, and some of the theest artillery in the service, and will shortly be

artillery in the service, and will shortly be reinforced by 2,000 legulars now on their way from Utab. It is more probable that this defeat of Staples indicates that he is aware of the designs of the enemy, and is succeeding in preventing them from con-centrating. The same messenger stated that Colonel Mitchell had surrounded a body of six hundred S.cessionists under Jo. Sheiby, who, with two pieces of can-non, were stationed in a bend of the river below Lexington to intercept an expected boat, and had made prisoners of the whole

force.

A man was brought in last night, found skulking about the Osage bridge, and who field into the brush at the approach of the gnard. He is an ugly looking rascal, and might easily be a devil, an incendiary, or a

seccessionis. Assistant Adiniant-General llyne, by or-Assistant Adjutant-General llyne, by or-der of Col Davis, wrote yesterday to Gen. Fremont requesting that six of the Sisters of Mercy might be sent to the hospitals here as nurses. Five of this noble sister-hood are now here under charge of Lleut. Sharley, who have been specially selected by Col. Marshall's Irish Brigade, and will proceed on the Sionx Chy to-day to join the brigade. Sickness is rather on the increase. orlgade. Sickness is rather on the increase but is confined chiefly to the Home Guards several regiments of which are here and have not as yet been completely equi! and consequently suffer more or less

xposure. The Ransome House, a large hotel here the Cansone House, a large hotel here the Capitol, and a two-story frame nearly opposite, have been fitted up as hospitals. There are now nearly one bundred and fifty on the sick list, but with the exception of a few cases of measles and typhoid fevers, noue are considered dangerously iii. The Surgeou of Col. Edds' regiment is using the Surgeous of Col. ill. The Surgeon of Col. Ends regiment is using the Supreme Court room of the Capitol as a hospital. John Grauger, a member of this regiment, died yesterday. While on picket duty, and still weak from a recent filness, he are immoderately of peaches from a neighboring orchard. In the evening he was attacked with cholern markus and died in few hours.

morbus and died in a few hours.

The melancholy tragedy in the 18th Indiand Regiment yesterday, has cast a gloom over the whole camp. The Sergeart Ma jor, Davis, and the Commissary Sergeant, whose name I have been unable to obtain, while wrestling, fell out on some trivial accident, when in the midst of high words the Commissary Sergeant exclaimed, "You're a fool! and pluaged his kuife to the hill into the body of his antagonist.—
The unfortunate man only lived a few minutes. His remains were theed in a metalic coffin, and escorted to the ears this morning by the regiment, with reversed sense.

A private ln this same regiment was poisoned list night. A boy give him a ple which heate, but was almost immediately seized with violent convaisions. He still alive this morning, but in a very critical condition.

ENCORE cal condition.

Remarkable Case of Poisoning in Michigan. The entire family of Mr. Sutherland, of The entire family of Mr. Sutherland, of Pipestone township, in Berrien county, Michigan, were poisoned at treakfast in few days size. Soon after breakfast all were taken sick and were so sick as to be unable to leave their beds or communicate with the neighbors. About 11 o'chick a neighbor passing and abserving uo sur called in a 'd discovered the situation of things. Medleal aid was summoned and the fact of poison discovered, and remedies applied. The family supposed the water only was infected, and without further investigation a meal was prepared for the physician, Dr. Fowler, of which a young fady, a neighbor, also partook and both were made sick. Investigation then showed that the well, the spring, the flour, lard, butter, &c. had been filled with arsenic. The young lady been filled with arsenic. The young lady recovered, but the Doctor in a day or two died. Meauwhile the baby of Mr. S. died, and another child, at last accounts, was in a critical shurion. In all, eleven persons

were poisoned.
Su pleion fell on a negro named Shoema ker, living near by, and it was ascertained when and where tue negro had purchased arsenic. The St. Joseph Transler says the crime arises from revenge, because the Sutherland family would not treat the negro as an equal, and the particular slight waiting the measure the state.

was in not inviting the negro to a "raising."
Lyuch law was threatened the negro after was arrested and a rope made ready for his neck, but the officers eluded the popu-lace. A crowd also gathered to force the juil and have the culprit, but the act was prevented.—Clevelant Herald.

Her: 's at other version of the late gun-boat encounter on the Mississippi. We will get the truth after awhile. It is from the St. L : 's Republican ;

Trom Cairo.

CAIRO, Sept. 11, 1861. The gunboats Conestoga and Lexington were below here all day yesterday, and had a considerable engagement, lasting nearly six hours, with the rebel gunboat Yankoe and several batteries a short distance above and several batteries a short distance above Columbus. The Connestoga first discovered the Yarkee, and opened fire on her, which the latter returned, and was assisted by a smaller boat and batteries on the shore. The officers of the Conestoga report that the Yankee was driven back, with one of her wheels disabled, and that four batteries of four guas each were driven back into Columbus. Strange to say, only one man was hart on our side, a man named Castle, from Mt. Vernon, Indiana. A shell passed between the chlumeys of the Conestoga. Castle was struck by a rife ball from the shore, and probably cannot recover.

The gunboats threw shell into the woods and other places where it was supposed that the enemy might be concealed, but it is not known with what effect. The Conestogs and Lexington reinraed last even

Ing.
Southern Missouri is again attracting attention. Three regiments from Bird's Point were under marching orders last night, probably destined for Sikeston. It is supposed that rehel forces are advancing from below.

between the excitement produced by the accident, it was alleged that the engineer had purposely caused the catstropie, which the post of troops in camp, and should have possed caused the catstropie, which the part of the Government to call on the part of the Government to call on the part of the Government to call on the part of the Government to the part of the Government of the first of the part of the part of the Government of the third of the part of the Missourhas actually stole that the engineer had purposed caused the catstropie, which is the part of the Government to call on the part of the Government of the first of the part of the Government of the third of the part of the Government of the third of the part of the Missourhas actually stole that the same of the first of the part of the Government of the third of the Missourhas actually stole that the same of the first of the Missourhas actually stole that the same of the first of the Missourhas actually stole that the same of the Government of the transposed caused the catstropie, which is the part of the Missourhas actually stole that the same of the Government of the transposed caused the catstropie, which is the part of the Government of the Missourhas actually stole that the same of the Government of the Missourhas actually stole that the same of the Misso EFFECT OF EMANCIPATION -The Chicago

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

[D'spatch to the Cincinnati Caz t'e.] Washington, Sept. 12. Since the sharp skirmish of yesterday, nothing of special importance has occurred across the Potomac, and matters are now

Families residing in the vicinity of the scene of action are removing to this city for safety.

From Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 12.
There has been no legislation of imporance to day. The Governor has taken no netion on the resolutions, ordering the

action on the resolutions, ordering the Tennesseeans from Keutucky soil, though there is a countient opinion that he will approve them soon.

Ever; thing appears settled here, and sill agree that the policy of the State is fixed. The action of the Legislature is but the thirst step to the passage of Whittaker's resolutions. olulions.

Regiments of Union troops are being rapidly raised in different parts of the State Regiments of the State. The Scessionists declare openly that they will not support the State authorities if they aid the U.S. Government. The Union members continue holding cancuses to perfect their plans of action.

From Columbus,

Columbus, Sept. 12. Fourteen Secesh prisoners from Western Virghila were taken into Camp Chase to day—five of them are severely wounded. Gen. Schenck is on his way to Ohio, and

will join Gen. Rosecran's army.

Capt. Croak, of the Eighth Infantry U.
S. A. has accepted the Coloneley of the
Forty-Third Ohio Regiment, and will join
it in a few days. it in a few days.

U. S. Capt. Hagen, not Hyer, is Colonel of the Forty-First Onio Regiment.

Dayld Bassil, a Sectsh, for some weeks in Camp Chase, was sent to Gov. Pierpout this evening.

A Flag of Truce.

There was a good deal said yesterday about the arrival of a military gentleman under a flag of truce, and an escort, supposed to be from tien. S. Price's camp.—
He arrived at Barnum's on Tuesday night, and there remained pretty closely watched, until yesterday, when, at a proper hour, the report goes, he was conducted to General Fremant's headquarters. The object of his mission is, of course, a secret, but conjecture has been busy in fudding it our, with what certainty it is bard to state. It is said, however, to have relation to Gen. Fremont's proclamation of martial law—Gen. Price desiring to know to what extent Gen. mont's proclamation of martial law—Gen. Price desiring to know to what extent Gen. Fremont proposes to earry that part of it which declares that the property of all persons in the State of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, shall be confiscated, and their slaves be declared free meu. Explanation as to one other point, it is also surmised, is asked.—How it is officer was received, or what reply, it any, was made, as may well be supposed is any, was made, as may well be supposed, is of known to the public. If General Price roposed that his messenger should find ut anything in connection with military fid's here, he will find blusself mistaken, it is said a strict surveillance was kept ver him during his stay in the city.—[St. Ours Republican 12th

REMOVAL.

Dus Republican, 12th.

O. J. MOORE has removed his LOTTERY and O. R. RACHANGE OFFICE from Foth, to Fourth street in the National Hotel Bulling, adjoining the office of the Hotel, where he would be pleased to see both old and n. w. c. stomers.
Orders for Thekets in the popular Kensucky State Lottery by mail or otherwise, shall see ive p compt altent on a thressed G. J. MOORE.

au23 dim ist Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

KENTUCKY HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY.

No. 5. Masonic Temple, 4th st., Louisville, Ky. M. Garfinkel, Agent.

WE have got the best Skirts in this city of our ewn manni clure, and if you want a zool custon Skillt, from three spring Children's, to a fif.y-four badles' size, give us a call and we will N. B. -Skirts made to order. Old Skirt! repaired

and altered as new.

1 of We use none but watch string steel.

1 of Full stock constantly on hand; also merchants supplied c esp.

1 of Full stock constantly on hand; also merchants supplied c esp.

1 of French, German and English spoker.

10 d12 GALEN'S READ DISPENSARY. Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky for the treatment of all the Diseases of



IN view of the arfa destruct on of human IN view of the awfa destruct on oil human life from sexual diseases and the impolitions and extortions of mackery. Inclesislature incorporated this Dispersary, established in 155, termine special treatwent of Lifes diseases upon new and imployed priceiples, in order that the affilt ted night escape the dangerous and known tigue the whose advertisments boast superior knowledge, but of whose character and skill they know not thus. We have JUST

CHLISHED A MEDICAL. REPORT.

Ostaining S ety Pages, and Tairby Fine Plates and Engrave... of the Anathany and Physiology of the Samuel Organis is a said of Health and Deades. On a new method of treating VENERAL DEEARIS, including Syphilis in all its stage; Gonorbha utlee, Stricture, Verloocele, and II drocece, bisesses of the Kifin ys, Radder, &c., WITHOUT MERCURY containing a valuable treather outles, sine-stread malady of youth, SEMINAL WIAKNESS, Neclarnal Enistons, Sexual Debuttalia, others, the same that interesting method and maturity arising from the baneful habit of Schabbes. To which is all field, observations on FETALE DISE/SES, and other latered in militer of the turnst importance to the married, and those conveminating marriags, who entersial doubts of their physical ability to convential state. Sectio any address in a scales wrapper, on receipt of Tim Cents or four stamp.

Times afficied with any of the above Disease s, before placing themselves under any treatment, should first read this work, then they will have somithing try suid when through the peril of their condition. Young blen, especially, who are concloud flavoring the peril of their physical admitted the information of the physical admitted the proposed of the condition. Young blen, especially, who are concloud flavoring the peril of their condition. Young blen, especially, who are concloud for the physical phys A MEDICAL REPORT.

Syphilis, or Venereal Disease. Syphilis, or Venereal Disease.

This di case is one of the most dangerous with whichmanking are efficied. It is at the fa mere pingle or sore on the penis but if neglected or hally reated, the poison is also bed link the system, and breaks out all over the body, which becomes a mise of a real and corruption. It often extends to the terrait mouth and mean dest oping life, and pering on the vol., even after death. It may lunk in the special for tigar, causing sorens sypains in the bone, aching of the bopes, &c., and it ally break out in it wors! forms

Patients afflicted with this disease in any of its stages ar who may have contract defenor-lea, or any other ritivate disease, by applying to this Dispensery may be CURED F. It LIFE as sound as ever, by means of our new system of treat ent and officent vegetable remedies. These especially, who are afflicted with a like accural and chronic ears I untend disease, should avail themselves of a course of treatment.

Important to Females!



One department of our Dispensary is specially devoted to the treatment of the Diseases of Females, such as Lucorrhea or "Whi ea," Irrevular Painful and Suppressed Menstruation, Nervous and General Debility, Diseases of the Womb, B.r. renness &c., 100 o'ten neglected from a false delicacy. Consul attens, and examinations free of charge. Also for sale,

DR. DEWEFS REGULATOR PILLS—For Femile Obstraction, Irresularities, Ac. Married la diles in certain sit admas should not use them, as they would came Miscansians. Price 81 per box, and may be sent by may.

Int. GALENS PIR ENTITYE—An invaluable article for those wishing to limit the number of their offspring, or the barr, who desire children, arranged upon physiological and chemical principles, warrant-a not to injure the health. The Preventive which will has for a highine, with he sent to any address under seal on the recel. 4 of the Price—Two Dollars.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE.—By sending a

Press under seal on the received of the Fried Dollars.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE.—By sending a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Binne Chart containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, as a Medicines sent to any part of the country to cure any case at home, free from damage or currisity.

Those deciriant is consult us personally on any of the above diseases, will fluid us at the Omeo.—No. 814-Diffs street. Defects in from \$400 to \$1.00 to \$1.00

Bi Telegraph.

Yesterday Noon's Dispatches.

WAR NEWS.

GAULEY BATTLE.

ROSECRAN'S REPORT!

KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS

MORE SEIZURES!

Gov. Magoffin Vetoes Them -- They Are Passed Over His Veto.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Times Correspondence.
Washington, Sept. 12.—There is considerable feeling here among leading men, caused by the action of McClellan, in ordering the return of fugitive slaves, or rather their arrest in camp and imprisonment in jail, to await the claim of their masters.

The following is General Roscerans offi-

The following is General Roscerans official report:

CAMP Scott, Sept. 11th, P. M.

To Col. E. D. Townsend: We yesterday marched 17½ miles and reached the enemy's entrenched position in front of Cornix Ferry, driving his advanced outside and pickels before us. We found him occupying a strong entrenched position, covered by a forest too dense to admit of its being seen at a distance of 300 yards. His force was 7 regiments besides the one driven in.

At 30'clock we began a strong recon-

driven in.

At 3 o'clock we began a strong reconnoisance, which proceeded to such length that we were about to assault the position on the flank and froat, when night coming ou, our troops being completely exhausted, I drew them out of the woods and posted them in order of buttle behind ridges. them in order of buttle, behind ridges, im-mediately in front of the enemy's position, where they rested on their arms till mornlng. Shortly afterwards a runaway con-trabaud came in aud reported that the ene-iny had crossed the Gauley river during the

night by means of the lerry and a bridge which they had constructed.

Col. Ewing was ordered to take possession of the camp, which he dld at about 7 o'clock, capturing a few prisoners, two stand of colors, a considerable quantity of stims, with quantum series stores mession. rms, with quartermaster's stores, messin

arins, with quartermaster's stores, messing and camp equipage.

The enemy have destroyed the bridge across the Gauley, which here goes through a deep gorge, and our troops belong still much fatigued, and having no material for immediately replacing the bridge, it was thought prudent to eneamp the troops and occupy the Ferry and captured camp, sending a few rifled cannon shots after the enemy to produce a worst effect. Our loss will probably amount to twenty killed and one hundred wounded. The enemy's loss is not ascertained, but from reports it

must have been considerable.
[S gued] W. S. ROSECRANS.

[Tribune's Dispatch.] The Government this evening received a dispatch from Gov. Morton, of Indiana, saying that the Confedera e troops in Kentucky had seized upon the Bank in Bowling Green and appropriated the money.

It is reported that Capt. Buckanal, formerly Commander of the Washington Navy terly Commander of the Washington Nav Yard, but dismissed the service, has enter ed the Rebel Navy.

B. T. Corliss, printer, of New York, was this evening ordered to be sent to Fort La-

fayette for printing haudbills for the Rebels.
Government has paid out more than \$2,000,000 per day for several days, on account of the war.

The 6th auditor has received an answer

to the circ parsent to the prominent Union men in Missour, Ken'u kyan'i Maryland from which it appears that a very large number of mail contractors in these States are Recels. No money will be pald those who are disleyal. Brigade Surgeon Runch, of Chleago, has been ordered on duty to General Key and staff, and Stuart, of Indiana, to Gen. An-

drew Porter. [Special to the N. Y. Times.]

Special to the N.Y. Times.]

The Government is in receipt of reliable information by the last steamer, relating to the present stock of cotton in English warchouses and the prospect of a supply from other sources than the Rebel States.

This information leaves no room to doubt that the Manchester mills will be able to run on full time for an entire year. able to run on full time for au entire year even without touching a pound of the new crop. The information obtained from the Spinners' Association has greatly and agree ably surprised the manufacturers, and led them to soften down very much in their demand for a speedy termination of the

H. H. Sanford, of Kentucky, has been appoint d Consul to Aux C.y.s... Co!. Ward Lamon has raised for his Virginla brigade about 2.500 me.; recruiting having ceased in Northern Virginia conse quer tupon thereireat of our troops to Mary-hud. He will proceed at once to Illinois under anthority of the War Detartment to complete the oligade. He is authorized to muster in and draw subsistence for his men as fast as they enlist. Gen. Lander has been asslored a command in the army his been assigned a command in the army of the Potomac. He leaves for his command to-morrow.

The Natl nal Zeitung, a German paper of New York, has been cut off from mail

facilities.

Herald's Correspondence. W. H. Byrd, late clerk in the War Deor the has arrived at Richmond, and offered to supply the rebel government with information as to matters in Washington, but he was arrested as a spy. He has been suspected here of having left his post in the War Department to furnish the enemy with information of our nove-

the enemy with information of our move mente. Washington, Sept. 13.—The Postmaster General has directed, as an additional pro-tection to the postal revenue, the exclusive issue of the stamped envelops containing the new improvement of the discoloring

This envelope cannot be manufactured by the ordinary machinery, and is not therefore liable to imitation by the lusargents.

Affairs in Missouri.

St. Louis, Set. 12.—Capt. Foster of Col.
Mauple's regiment of Franklin county
Home Gnards, brought in seven prisoners
last night who were direct from Hardee's

last night who were direct from Hardee's army.

They report that a fight had occurred in Hardee's camp, between the Missourians and Louisianians, in reference to the conduct of the Missourians in the battle of Springfield, the Louisianians charging the Missourians with cowardice, and that the Louisianians treat them as cowards in the camp. The Louisianians charge that while they were fighting, the Missourians actually stole their horses and fied.

Hardee was falling back on Pocahontas and the Missourians were dispersing. Three men lett Hardee's camp with the fatention of returning home under Gamble's proclamation and becoming good clizens, but were informed here that the Governor's proclemation was abrogated by the declara-

Arrival of the Africa. New York, Sept. 13.—The Africa which arrived last night brought as passenger the Prince de Joinville. The brig Monticello arrived at St. Domlingo Aug. 23d. She reports that on her passage Aug. 11th, in latitude 29° 33°, longitude 6° 49°, she saw a brig chasing a ship and go under her quarter. Shortly after she saw a fire in the direction of the vessels, and at 10 P. M. could see from aloft a blaze and sparks flying. see from aloft a blaze and sparks flying.
The police last night seized blank notes,
just printed, representing nearly \$200 000
on the Pittsylvania Bank, Chatham, Vir-

ginla.

Wm. Corlin, a stationer in Nassau street, and Benton & Fetrer, copper plate printers are under arrest for having engaged in the

Baltimore, Sept. 13th.—The Provost Marshal this morning, before the break of day, arrested Mayor Brown, Ross Winaus, Charles and F. Lawrence, S. Wallice and L. P. Scott, members of the Legistature, and delivered them at Fort McHenry.

Whitaker's Resolutions Vetoed. FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 13.—The Governor vetoed the resolutions of yesterday in reference to the Confederate troops; whereupon both Houses passed them over the

dovernor's veto. River and Weather. PITTSBURG, Sept. 12, M.—River 9 feet by pier mark and rising. Weather clear and

pleasant. Latest News on Fourth Page

Special Notices.

H. B. CLIFFORD, } CLIFFORD & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 226 West Main Street.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

TRUE BENEVOLENCE. If those persons who are siways ready to grant dellef to the Widows and Orphans of Drunkards would make a proper effort to restore Drunkards to sobriety, the distress and deradation of multi-tudes of families would be avoided, and many valuable men would be continued ornamen's in so-clety and saveil from premature graves. A valua-ble remedy, called the INEBRIATE'S HOPE, is prepared by RAYMOND & TYLER, No. 74 Fourth treet, and sold at \$1 50 per package, or four packages for \$5. Sent by mail free of postage to the purchaser in States not seceded.
au31 deod&weowim

PHOTO. LIPE-81ZE PHOTOGRAPHS AMBROTYPES, STERIG MED-**ORAPHS** 475

dtt A Blue Scalp and Withered Hair are the consequences of using dyes containing Nirade of Sliver. Bear this in mind, and remember

Cristadoro's Excelsior Bye has been analized by DR. CHILTON of New York, the first Analytic Chemist in America, and is cer lifted under his hand to be free from deleterious ingredients, as well as a splendid dye, instantaneous in its operation, and periect in its results. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 8 Asor House, New York, Soin everywhere, and ap-

pliedby all Halr Dressers and dawlm Amusements.



Fall Meeting, 1861. will commence on WF (NESDAY, October 30, FIRST DAY, WEDNESI V. De' ber 30. - weep PIRST DAY, WEDNES! Y, Dct ber 20.— weeptaske for a larce, beaus of var nulse, a "stake notion. 4 00 forfait. Three of mars to filthest, ke.
SECOND DAY, THURSD Y, Octoo er 30.— Sweeptaske for three year only independent of undescription; a diforfeit.
THURD DAY, FRIDAY November 1—Jockey
Cub Purse 42r; mile heats, best three in face. Enlrance money (ten per cent) added.
FOURTH DAY, SATULIDAY, November 2.—
Sweepstake for three year olds, heats of two miles;
4300 substriction; 4100 for ett. Thice or more to
fill the stoke,
The above s ak s to name and close on TUESDAY, October 1st 1801. Security for the forfait required in all cases. DAY, October 18t 1861. Security for the (orf. tre-quired in all cases.

The CLAYSTAKE for three year olds; \$100 sub-scrip-lion; \$300 forfelt; \$50 declaration, cosed with \$8 rule rio, r. (six in diclaration,) will be run on MONDAY, October 28th, Should the above sinkes fill a Purse of \$500, three nille heats, entraced in a recent, anded, will be hung up or Tu-slay.

Nominations to be made to

CHARLES STONE, Secretars,

Nominations to be made to CHARLES STONE, Secretary, \$10 dls. WOODLAWN RACE COURSE,

The same of the sa Regular Fall Meeting, 1861 WILL COMMENCE on Saturday, October 5th, 1881, and continue the following week. FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5th, 1861. CHALLENGE VASE,

VALUE, \$1,000. Four Mile Heat, \$300 subscription P. or P. to hame at the Post, closed with the following sab scribere:
1. A. Krene Richards;
2. B. A. Alexander;
3. John M. Clay;
4. Thomas G. Moore,
SAME DAY, SECOND RACE, TIFFANY STAKE.

Ewcepslake Fall Races, 1861, for Two Year Olds, Celts and Fillies. Single dash of a mile; \$100 sub-terption. \$45 forfeit. 225 declaration if made and paid by the first day of August, 1861. A Silver Cup, vaine \$400, to be added by Messys. Tilfany & Co. of New York, provided two or more start. State to close on the 25th day of May, 1861. Five or more to make a Race. Cosed with twenty-one nominations. SECOND DAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1861. Association Stake.

Sweepstake for Colts and Fillies then 3 years old, mile nests, \$469 an scription, \$36 forfeit \$25 Declaration, it made and paid by the second Monday in May, 1851 \$169 added, provided two or more start. Ten or more to make a Race. Closed on the last day of January, 1860, with thirty-four nominations.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER & Three Mile Hests for all ages. Purse \$400. FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9. HETH DAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10.

Two Mile deats, for all ages. Purse \$500. SLATE DAY, PRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, Galt i. ouse Stake. Sweepstakes for Coits and Fillies, then three years all two male hears; \$200 subscription; \$100 orfeits \$100 current out, it made and paid by the second writes a Nai, 1881. Cath flows to add \$250 in alliver Plate, provided two or more start. Ten or more to make a Race. Close first day of January, 1851, with thirty nominations.

Four Mile Heats, all sges. Purse 2500, W. R. MILTON, Secretary, Louisville, August, 1861.

C. S. Maltby's Baltimore OF

No. 325 OYSTERS. No. 325 Third Street, between Market and Jefferson.

THE EUBSCRIBER IS RECRIVING DAILY, by Acame Express, MALBY'S unitvolled and celebrated choice BALTIMORE OYSTERS. A constant daily supply always on hand so that dealers and families can obtain, at any time during the season, those superior O sterro in case, half rans, and in the shell, warranted fresh and sweet— They are extra in size, and of the most delicious flavor. A. BLISS, Agent.

CIDER AND WINE MILLS. WE are making a plain, substantial Mid. for Veither hand or horse nower. It has so cogwheels or gerring farry kind. The grinding critical at a transposed like that of a threshme machine, and a tumbining shaft of a sweep horse power is attached without expense.

Price at factory, 22h, Discount to dealers.

A. H. Pafter & Co.,

Market street, bet. Presion and Jackson, and dawlim

Educational

Grace Church Female School, MISSES FMITH, PRINCIPALS. REV. F. H. BUSHNELL, RECTOR THE Ninth Section of this School will commone on the 9th Semprember, 1881, Inquire of the Principals, at Dr. Green's, next door to Grace Churen, on Gray street, near Preston.

Address C. E. & JNO. AUG. WILLIAMS, an & dlm. Harrodsburg, Ky.

Kentucky School of Medecine. THE TWELFTH REGULAR SESSION OF THIS Listintion will commence on the first Manday of November and contine until the I ted Manh. The usual course of pre imbasty Lettners will be dren in October. Sees for the eather course, silos. For further information apply to audo daware.

Bellewood Female Seminary. Bellewood Female Seminary.

I PROPOSE, in connection with the Rev. M. M. Fisher and Lady, to open on Thursday. the light of Septembernest, a Select School for Gris and Young Earlies, at my country re-lifence near Hobbs' lepot, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, welve miles from Louisville. All the usual branches, both ornamental and useful, usually taught in seminarles of the highest grade, will be taught by us. The coarse of instruction will be divided into three departments extending through three years. The site of the linstitution is in a beautiful growt on a commanding eminence, overlooking the railroad on the one side and the country road on the other, within five minutes walk of the depot. It is high, dry and healthful, and commands one of the most charming landscapes in the state. The buildings are all new, baving been erected within the past year, and a ter the most approved slyle of modern architecture. Within half a mile is the high reputation; tampt by Rev. B. H. McCowx. Parents who may wish their sons and danghters with the next the each other, can have the privilege of daing to lin one of the most healthy, moral and incelligent neighborhoods in the State. There are three churches within a mile, at one of which the months each.

The price of Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Lights,

The year will be divided into two sections of five monthe such.

The price of Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Lights, and Tulion in all the ordinary branches, will be \$169 for len months. For Tuition alone, \$15, \$23 and \$21 per session of five months, according to the standing of the pupil.

A parment of one-haif in advance, and the other haif at end of session, will be expected, unless by a special agreement otherwise,
Music on the Piano, per session of five months, \$25 French and German,

Painling and Drawing.

The Musical department will be under the charge

Music on the Piano, per resolon of five months, 225 French and German. "10 Painling and Drawing." 10 Painling and Drawing. "10 The Musical department will be under the charge of Mrs. Fishers. and the department of Modern Languages and the department of Modern Languages and the department of Modern Languages and the College. As but a limited aumbier of pupils will be taken, it is desirable that those who wish to have them daughters docated, away from the din, dust, templations and excitements of cities and towns should apply to the undersigned atome. Inasmuch as Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are etrangered in this part of the conntry, I beg leave to append an extract from a letter from the Previlent of the Westminister College, located in Fution. Mo. in which Mr. Fisher has been a Professor for six years past, and which has been suspected on account of the war and being in the Immediate seat of hostificien. President Laws writes: "Mr. Risher has been on Professor of Lalin for six years, and if Westminister ever needs a man in his department again, he will be sought for from the ends of the land. He is the best Latin scholar and teacher I have ever known. He arties and speaks the Lasin fluently, and drills his boys to do the same, and is the oaly man I have ever known to succeed at it. He is very amiable and mild and gentlemanly, and yet vne of the most encessful disciplinarians I have ever known, being exceedingly prompt and accurate in managing a class. He is passionately fund of leaching, and remarkably successful at it. Bis wife is a affed and highly cultivated mu leian. En reads the most difficult made and he has been and the new and the house of a mere amateur. Both site and I er husband have had experience in teaching young hadies. Having known Professor Fisher lone and infinitivately, I tove him as a brother, and know his worth as a matheman, a scholar, and Christian of as pure and guiteless a character as ever if ved."

Those who wish to vend their daughters to this School, will please address the undersigned at L

FEMALE ACADEMY

OF THE Ursulines, In Louisville, Ky. On Chestnut street, near Shelby.

THE branches taught in this institution are Be sting Writing, Arl handle, English Gran Mr. Gorald Williams, Nr. marede, Engrish tera-mar, Gerender, Mr. Gerender, Mr. Marie and Co-position, Be any and Natural listory. He Englis German and French Languases. Needle-We-plain and fancy Marklar. Lace and Bead-We-prawing and Falating in water colors. Cray Brawing Music, Vocal and Instrumental.

Brawing; Kusic, Vocal and Instrumental.

TERMS.

Board, Washing Lodsing, &c., with Thitien in the branches, viz. Reading, Writ na, Arithmetic, Geography and Grammer, per session, in a trance.

Music on P ano, with use of instrument.

Thition in French.

Drawing and Pointine.

Music on Cithar.

Music on Cithar.

Tancy Needle-Work.

To make all kinds of Flowers, Jen days.

CONDITIONS AND GENERAL REGULATIONS

CONDITIONS AND GENERAL REGULATIONS. 1. Payments must be made semi-annually, in ad-2. No boarders will be received for a shorter term than one ression.

3. No deduction for a sence except from sick-

3. No decuction for a sence except from sickness.

4. Boarders must be furnished by parents with decent clothing books and stationery, or deposit raoner in the hands of the Superior for that purpose.

5. The scholastic yearls divided inlotwo sessions—the first commencing the last of September and terminaling the last of february the second terminating the last of July Pupils will be received at any line of the year, but they would find it greatly to their advantage to enter early in a session.

6. In order to prevent all improper correspondence, the letters of the papils will be subject to inspection. ence, the letters of the papir wil be subject to inspection.

7. The religious opinions of pupils shall not be influenced. However, uniformity and good order require their attendance at mirming and evening proper and religious exercises on Sundays.

18. Thay Scholars of every age are received in this echool. Terms for one session \$10, in advance, 28. Business letters to be addressed to Rev. LEANDER STREER, Pastor of St. Martin's Church, Shelby street, or to Mother Superior 2.1LESIE REITMEIER.

LOCUST-GROVE ACADEMY. LOCUST-GROVE ACADEMY.

JAMES MEBURNIE respectfully announces to bis old patrons an it see p. bis, that he has taken charge of this Institution, and will begin its most a sision on the first Monday in Esptember.

The course of institution will be thorough and complete, and special attention directed by preparabors for business and commercial putsuits.

A few pupils can be taken high in family to board. For Roard, Tuilion, &c., with her lets months.

The School year will be divided into two sessions of five months each.

No pupil in ceives for less than a session, and a payment of one half in advance and the other half at end of session is required, unless otherwise arranged. For further particular, address, and the divided half in Adames and the other half at end of session is required, unless otherwise arranged. For further particular, address, and the divided half in Adames and the other half at end of session is required, unless otherwise arranged. For further particular, address.

Rev. G. Beckett's Institute for Young Ladies,

WILL begin its next session on the 16th of Sep-tember. For circulars or further informa-tion, apply to the Principal. REV. G. BECKETT, ani2 dim St. Mathews. Jefferson co., Ky. Masonic University. LAGRANGE, KY. THE ensuing session of this Institution will open on Wednesday, September 4th, 1861.

The President will take ten bearders in his family, Early applications necessary, Address au23 d3w JOHN TRIMBLE, Jr., Fres't,

Louisville Female Institute. MR. & MRS. PERING,
Assisted by their dauchter,
MISS CORNELIA S. PERING,

Wheat, Wheat, Wheat.

Lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music. DOLFINGER would respectfully announce that he is now devoting he so like lime to the leaching of vOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MULSU. At the request of wany of his publis, he now in ends settling up separa e classes of young lades and gentlemen for the instruction of sanging, to which he would call bur louisr attention. His long experience and study of the vocal ersans, makes him solid to ascribe a, with some talent and energy on the part of his publis he sill insure success to stell studies.

Terms, and further parallellars can be saveralment at Mr. Hirshubbl's geolpy Ster, on Main

FOR RENT, MY Residence, on Cedar Hill, as the ex-tility treuse end of Fourth street. The house has the very convertence and content, including wal-rworks. The grounds, about 10 acres, are well stocked with fruit, good garden, ample pasturage, dc. 10.

Walnutstreet, between Second and Third,

"I'HE Thirty-first (31st) Session of this Institut
will commence on Monday, Sept. 3d, 1851,
aug. 17-41m.

WE are paying Eighty Ceats for prime WHEAT, and will continue to pay the above price until changed by our advertisement. We are also paying the nighest market price for good RED WHEAT.

SMITH & SMYSER.

fo shelr studies.

Term:, and further particulars can be saver.
fained at Mr. Hishbuhl's Jewelry Store, on Main
street, rear Third.

do., 4 c.
An Omnibus leaves the corner of Fourth and
Main streets every hour for Godar II-II.
Kene low to a good tenant, apply to
II.A. DUMESNIL or to
audi dif COLLIS ORMSEY, Main st.

The Way the Lincolnites Control the

The telegraph informs us, that the tyrant has ordered the arrest of a number of members of the Maryland Legislature, who were enspected of unwillingness to support the unholy war of the Administration and its destruction of the Constitution and the liberties of the people. Also HENRY MAY, member of Cougress, Mr. Howard. caudidate for Congress, and other men of prominence whose only crime is that they love the Constitution and cherish their liberties. No warrants issued in either case. They were merc arbitrary arrests on the order of the President.

THE POTOMAC BLOCKADED .- The Richmond Examiner says the Potomac has been effectually closed by powerful batteries, and the water avenue to Washington under strict blockade. The force in defense of the batteries is able to defy all comers, and should any of Lincoln's craft hereafter attempt the navigation of the river, they are very apt to be sunk.

We learn some of the parties who have recently been robbed of private property by Lincoln's subordinates here intend to bring suit against the trespassers, who, in their anxiety to serve their master, have set at defiance all law and decency, and ail respect for individual rights. This is the proper course, and we are glad it is about to be adopted.

We are in receipt of Virginia papers giving an account of the skirmish at Boone C. H., in which two men and three horses were wounded. The Cincinnati papers at the time had dispatches that thirty rebels were killed.

Vice President Stephens was at Manassas on the first, in attendance npou his brother. The latter was, however, couvalescent, and Mr. Stephens expected to leave for Richmond in a day or two.

FROST IN MEMPHIS .- The Appeal of the 11th says among the strangers at present in the city le Gen. Frost, of St. Louis. He comes immediately from the camp of Gen. Hardee, at Pittman's Ferry, in Arkansas.

HEAVY SUPPLY OF SALT .- On Monday last, seven thousand one hundred and ten sacks of salt were received at Memphis from New Orlcans.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes, the editor of a little paper in Cincinnati, for daring to tell the truth, is to be examined for treason

The Cinciunati Enquirer says tha United States Quartermaster Meigs and Gen. Mass. Banks are expected in that quarter to look after their contractors.

The Naval Engagement at Hickman, Kentucky. Yeslerday about 12 o'clock the repose of

the Confederate camp at this place was dis-turbed by the appearance of two Federal war steamers, supposed to be the A.O. Tyler and Conestoga, just rounding at the point of the Island. They were totally unexpected by the soldiery in the encampments, who were consequently in the encantaments, who were consequently thrown into considerable confusion for some time, which, however, was speedily overcome by the efficiency of their officers, and in an amazing short time the whole force was formed into line of bettle. About the time the Federal steamer reached the mouth of Obbles, there as distances of shout four tailors. Oblon river—a distance of about four tailes—the Confederate steamer "Yankee," with her thirty-two pounders, opened fire upon them, which was immediately answered by the A. O. Tylor from her side pieces. The Conestoga, by this time, advanced into line with the Tylor, and both opened a pretty hrisk fire upon the Yankee, which responded with admirable shots, retiring in the meantime, below the range of Capt.
Jackson's battery on the banks, which now
opened a magnificent discharge from their
different points.

The firing was kept up pretty briskly for about twenty minutes, and the wildest en-thusiasm of the soldiers and citizens. Every shot from our batteries was cheered by one long shout from one end of the line to the other. A large number of our la-dies who were upon the hill viewing the dies who were upon the hill viewing the engagement, greeted the Southern boys by waiving their handkerchiefs, and other kindly demonstrations. The expert firing of the Yankee was the wonder and admiration of ali. All our guns were said to have been excellently managed, while that of the enemy were derided by our engineers and apparent to everybody. Some of our shots were observed to strike a very short distance in front of the Tylor, and others to pass, between the two steamers. to pass between the two steamers. A shell thrown from Jackson's battery went

shell thrown from Jackson's battery went clear over the Tylor.

It was doubties owing to these last hot shots that caused the enemy to turn back, and at pretty good speed to retreat from out the range of our guns. As they were turning the point on their retreat, a company of cavalry, sent forward by Gen. Chestham, fired into them with Maynard interesting the point of them with Maynard interesting the property of the state of the s rifles, but it is not known whether with any effect or not. None of the Federal shots were observed to strike in several hundred yards of our position. On their retreat they were fired into all along the

retreat they were fired into all along the river by the cavalry and outraged citizens. The utmost bravery was exhibited by the soldiers and citizens. All were enthusiastically eager for the fray.

After the enagement Gen. Cheatham passed down along the line and was greeted with the wiidest cheers by the whole force. The soldiers here idolize General Cheatham. During the engagement he proved himself worthy of their love by his superior management.—[Hickman Courier. Sept. 6th.

More From Cairo. We subjoin this extract from a Cairo letter to the Clucinnati Enquirer under date of the 11th:

Captain Gco. W. Graham, of this city, received his appointment last evening as Commodore of the Government fleet in and about Cairo. He is an old steambeat-

man.

The prizes brought from Paducah are laid up at onr wharf. They comprise the W.H. Terry, John Gauit, Jefferson and Treadwater Belle. The Jefferson had 63 hhds. to-

bacco and some few other items.

The crew of the Gault are said to be held as prisoner, and are not allowed to com-municate with their finds.

municate with their fixed.

The Poetoffice at Padneah has again been opened by an thouly from Washington.

The old reliable steamer Tom Scott is again plying between Cairo and that point.

The Government steamer Desmoines is aground at Camp Holt, in sight of Cairo.

The rivers are both falling rapidly.

There is some talk of putting Cairo under mortial law. We do not credit it.

Quartermaster Hatch has arrived and expects \$130,000 this week to pay off his department.

gents \$130,000 this week to pay off his department.

Daring Exploit of Memphis Boys.—A detachment of Capt. J. 8. White's company, the Tennessee Monnted Rifles, a few days since, were scouting in the neighborhood of Bird's Point when they came noon a detachment of the enemy similarly employed. They at once charged npon them, killing one or two an i taking the remainder prisoners, with one exception. One of the Lincoln fellows turned and fied, putting in his best "licks," and two of the Rifles, J. Yerk and D. C. Klink, both of Memphis, started after him. They were very near up to him when they stumbled upon a Federal picket which fired upon them, killing Klink's horse—the bail bresking his neck. The horse fell npon Klink's high, bruising him somewhat and disabiling him completely. At the moment they were fired upon, Yerk placed his hand upon the trooper's shoulder and pulled him off his horse, and the pickets supposing they were attacked, retired. With some assistance, Klink managed to mount the prisoner's horse, and the three, after a long and weary jonney, during which they were several times lost, finally arrived at the encampment of the Mounted Rifles, but not before they had been reported as captured by the enemy. Such acts of bravery are characteristic of those who compose Capt. White's troops.—[Memphis Avalanche, Sept. 19.]

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

[Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courler. FRANKPORT, September 14, 1861. SENATE.

Under a resolution, adopted some days

since, the Speaker appointed the following Senators as the Committee on Congress sional Ap; o tionme t: 1st District—Ben. P. Cissell. 2d District—H. D. Meilenty. 3d D'strict—A. G. Rhea. 4th District—T. T. Alexander. 5th District—Wm. B. Read, Chairman,

5th District—Wm. B. Read, Charling,
6th District—George Denny.
7th District—Jas. Speed.
8th District—Jac. K. Goodloe.
9th District—A. L. Davidson.
10th District—R. T. Baker.
A message was received from the House

monucing that that body had received a announcing that that body had received a message from the Governer vetoing the resolution demanding the withdrawal of the Confederate troops from Kentucky, and that the Honse had passed said resolution, the oldections of the Governor to the centrary notwithstanding.

The veto message and resolution were

aken up, and the resolution again passed. reas, 25; nays, 9. Yeas, 25; nays, 9.

A message was received from the Governor nominating Messrs. J. Wood Wisson, Edwin D. Morgan and Philip Tompert, of Jefferson county, as Notaries Public.

The resolution fixing the 24 h inst, as the

day for the election of Public Printer and Librarian was taken up and ameuded by inserting 17th of September, and adopted: The resolutions of Mr. CISSELL, in re-lation to the withdrawal of Federal and Confederate troops from Kenlucky, were

Federal Relations.

A House bill to charter Lagrange Masonic Female Seminary: referred to Committee on Education.

A llouse bili to incorporate the Southern

aken up and referred to the Committee or

Planters' Machine Company: referred to the Mr. RHEA—Select Committee—A b'ii for the benefit of the Southern Bank of Kentucky: passed. Leave was given to bring in the following

bilis, viz:
Mr. PENNEBAKER-A bill to amend the laws in relation to the City Court of

Mr. READ-A bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to private pass ways.
Mr. WHITAKER-A bill to amend the

Mr. ALEXANDER—A bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Ashland.

Mr. ALEXANDER—A bill in relation to claims on the Treasury of the State.

A resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the power and expediency of creating an additional Judicial District, and that they report by bill or observable was adopted. or otherwise, was adopted.

And the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. RETRENCHMENT AND REPORM. The SPEAKER announced the following

as the committee on Retrenchment and Re-form, viz: Messrs. TURNER, TAYLOR, BARLOW, R. COCHRAN, and SPALD-CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS. The SPEAKER announced the following

as the committee to lay off the State into Congressional District, viz: W.C. ANDER SON, UNDERWOOD. TEVIS, SHANK LIN, B. R. YOUNG, RANKIN, HUSTON ELLIOTT, ALLEN, and MATTHE WSON BILLS REPORTED. Mr. ANDREWS-Judiciary-A bill to

amend the charter of the Louisville Courier Priuting Company. Passed. Same—A bill for the benefit of the Louis-ville and Taylorsville turnpike road com pany. Passed.
Mr. BURNAM-Education-A bill to

change the manner of appointing school commissioners in this Commonwealth. [County judges and justices of the peace to elect commissioners at next Court of recommitted to committee or Same-A bill to amend the law in rela-

Samc—A bill to amend the law in relation to schools and seminaries: reported the same, with the opinion of the committee that it ought not to pass. Rejected.

Mr. ALLEN—Federal Relations—Asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution of Mr. DESHA, in relation to the State flag. Committee discharged harged.
Mr. WOLFE-Revised Statutes-Made the following report, vlz:

The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. Ewing, against the payment of the tax which Congress, at its late session, authorized to the congress of the late session, authorized to the congress of the late session, authorized to the congress of the late session authorized to ized to be collected for the purpose of carrying on the war, and the said resolution also provides for the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, beg

"Your committee is of opinion that the law imposing the tax is within the coasticollect taxes to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general wel-fare of the United States. The act of Cougress jnst referred to comes within that clause of the Constitution of the United

States.
"The fact that the people of Kentucky were opposed to the inauguration of the war now carried on, is no reason why they should not fultil their constitutional obligutions. The war was begun by South Carolina, one of the Contederate States, and soon after uine States united with her in the war. The people of those States are now in arms against the Government of the United States. They have brought powerful armies into the field, which are now in ful armies into the field, which are now in sight of the National Capital, and threaten to seize it, and overthrow the Government of the United States. The people of Kentucky are determined to defend that Govarnment against its enemies. It is a powerful, a wise, a beneficent government. It is the work of aimost divine wisdom. No oppression ever flowed from it to the people. It protected its citizens both at home and abroad, and gave them a name which

and abroad, and gave them a name which was respected by all the civilized nations of the earth. "The effort now being made to overthrow the Government is unspeakably wicked.— Kentucky abbors that effort. She will not weigh money in the scales, against a Gov-ernment which has been her boast and her pride, and which she regards as the very palladium of the libertles of the people. The recognition of the so-called Confed-

erate States would be giving consent to the existence of two separate governments within the limits of the United States.— Your committee cannot advise or approvement consent. Without any elaborate dis such consent. Without any claborate discussion of the subject, such a policy would sacrifice the highest interest of the people of this country. We then feel we cannot approve the inaquiration of the Souti era Confederacy, and we know of no power competeu. to do it, except a National Convention, if it were desirable, "All which is respectfully submitted."

N. WOLFE, Chairmau Committee."

A message was received from the Gover-nor, by Mr. Monroe. Secretary of State, announcing that he had approved and signed sundry bills and resolutions origin-

signed suncry lills and resolutions originating in this House.

Also vetoing the resolution passed by both Houses, in relation to the withdrawal of Confederate or Tennessee troops from the soil of Kentucky.

Mr. BURNAM moved the previous question of the necessary of the previous question of the previous of the previous of the previous question of the previous of t

The House then took up the special or which was the bill reported by Mr HUSTON on Thursday, from the Commi. tee on Revised Statutes.
Said bill reads as follows:

WHEREAS, The citizens of this Com-cealth have ever cherished an avdent deve-o the Union of the States, and have, on t veral elections held during the pro overwhelming majorities, manifested thated attachment and allegiance, and the numbated attachment and allegiance, and their desire for the restoration of prace under the Constitution of the United States; and whilst all good and orderly childens will quietly submit to the will of a nenjority thus freely and fully expressed in favor of the Constitution and laws, it is still proper, In these these of excitement, salsing from civil war, that all citizens of this Commonwealth be bound by their allegiance to their state, and by the laws thereof, to abstain from rebellion against the Constitution and Government of the United States; therefore,

t. e: therefore, 1. Be, it snacted by the General Assembly § 1. Be'it macted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. That any citizen of this State, or other person in the State, who shall wage war upon the troops or officers of the United States, or by armed force attempt resistance to the Constitution or laws of the United States, in the litalis of this State, shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, punished by confinement in the peniteriting not less than one or more than ten

ye r. That any clitzen, or resident of this state, who shall, in this State, cullst, or agree to enlist, or to take service, as soldier, officer, or otherwise, in the army of the so-called Confederate States, or who shall join or parade in any military company with the intent to ald said Confederate States, or either of them, shall be guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by confinement in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than 170 years.

p-nitentiary not less man one nor more man freyears.

§ 5. That any citizen of Kentucky who, as a soldier or officer of the army of the so-called Confeder ite States, as a part of an armed force, shall invade the State of Kentucky, upon any pretext whatever, shall be guilty of felony, and, upon conviction, shall be jumished with death. \$4. That any person who shall, in this Com-

31. And any person who shall, in this Commonwealth, persuade or induce any person to enlist or take service in the army of the so-called Confederate States, and such person does so, shall be guitty of felony, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than longerers. pentientiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

§5. Any person in this Commonwealth hadding any office or employment of trust or profil, who is required by the Constitution of this State, or any law thereof, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, who shall engage, directly or indirectly, in any effort to overthrow or resist the lawful authority of the Government of the United States, or shall aid, assist, advise, or counsel others to do so, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer all the palus and penalties now prescribed by law for such offense.

§6, This act shall take effect in ten days from its passage; Provided, It shall not be in force

its passage: Provided. It shall not he in force against such citizens of this State who have herelofore taken service in the said Confederate States, or either of them, as shall return in good faith to their a leglance to this State for slxty days from its passage.

Mr. RANKIN moved to amend the 1st

Mr. RANKIN moved to amend the 1st section by striking out the words, "wage war upon the troops or officers of the United States, or."

Several other amendments were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HUSTON moved that the committee be instructed to report the bill on Monday, at 11 closely adopted. at 11 o'clock: adopted.

Mr. EWING moved that the committee
be allowed to have the bill printed; adopted,
PEDERAL RELATIONS.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, The report was ordered to be printed, and made special order for to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. ALLEN offered the following resontion, which was adopted, viz: Ricolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be requested o inform the Legislature the amount and contition of the fund, whether it has been loaned, and if so, to whom, and whether it is immediately available or net.

BILLS REPORTED. Mr. TEVIS—Court of Appeals—A bill to amend the charter of the Louisville Asso-ciation for the improvement of the breed of horses: passed
Mr. WEBSTER-A bill to protect small birds in Campbell and adjoining counies: RES LUTIONS.

Mr. HUSTON offered the following reso ation, which was adopted, viz: Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiary inquire what legislation is required to procure the return of citizens of this Sine illegally captured and taken therefron; and that they promptly report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. TURNER offered the following reso-Mr. TURNER offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be requested to furnish to this House, as soon as practicable, a list of all the salarled officers of the State, including clerks and subordinate officers; and the amount of compensation now paid to each of them.

Mr. TURNER offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Commit-tee on Judiciary, viz: Resolved. That the Judiclary Committee be directed to inquire into the propriety of creating a 15th judicial district, and of re-districting the State into fifteen judicial districts; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. YEAMAN offered the following

joint resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations: the Committee on Federal Relations:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentacky. That we deeply deplore and condemn the recent proclamation of martial law in Missouri, by Gen. John C. Fremont, as being unauthorized by law, subversive of civil institutions, harshin its provisions, dangerons in its vagueness and indicting cracl and unusual punishments.

Bisolved, That any attempt to emancipate and set free slaves in Kentucky, by the edict of a military commander, will and ought to be resisted.

Mr. ELLIOTT offered a series of reso luticus, in relation to the Federal and Con-fiderate troops upon Keutucky soil, which were referred to the Committee on Federal

Mr. JACOB offered a series of resolutious upon the same subject, which were referred to the Committee on Federal Re-

And then the House abjourned.

Sale of a Sultan's Jewels. The new Sultan of Turkey not only abolished the harem, deposed a vicions Prime Minister, and introduced to the notice of the astonished Turks a legitimate heir to his throne, but sent all the jewels of Abdui Medjid to the auction shops of London to be sold under the hammer.

These jawels are magnifecent and Rel. These jewels are magnificent, and Belgravia has had a delectable time in competing for them at the auction sales. The Times gives this account of the collection and the prices it beautiful.

Times gives this account of the collection and the prices it brought:

"The jewels comprise a great variety of ornaments in the form of necklaces, ear rings, bracelets, brooches, stomachers and head-dresses, many of them of great magnitude and spiender, and of exquisite designs, representing wreaths and groups of thowers of natural size, composed entirely of fine brilliants and rose diamonds, and in some cases surmounted with diamond birds; presentation boxes of gold, beautifully enamelied, and richly set with brillians and rose diamonds, in clusters of flowers and other design, watches and enattelains, presenting to the eye misses of diamonds of the greatest taste and beauty; the whole forming a more splendid assemblance of lewels than has ever before been diamonds of the greatest taste and beauty; the whole forming a more spiendid assemblage ol jewels than has ever before been cff. red for public competition. The followlug were the more valuable lots disposed of: A gold presentation snuff-box, beautifully enamelled with flowers and musical instruments, the top surmonated with a cluster of rich hrilliants, £87. A square matted basketwork gold snuff-box, very massive, and studded with no less than two hundred and sixty-four fine brilliants.

square matted basketwork gold snuff-box, very massive, and studded with no less than two hundred and sixty-four fine brilliante, £180. An oval gold snuff-box, enamelied with nusical instruments, on the top of the Sultan's cipher in gold, surronnded with a circle of brilliants, and double circle of rose diamonds and brilliant spriggs, the whole eneircled with a border of brilliants, and a small shaped ditto, in yellow enamel, with groups of flowers and music, on the top a ship at sea, sails, hull and sea composed of exquisite small brilliants and roses, the border of festoons and stars of fine hrilliants, £190 10s.

"A pair of zer's, in turquoise enamel, with flowers and clusters of brilliants and roses; two pairs of ditto in lavender enamel, with scrolls and centres of large fine brilliants, and a pair of ditto, pierced scroll and flowerwork, with birds, the whole composed of fine brilliants and roses, £615. A gold watch, enamelled with flowers and enriched with fine brilliants. Another, with black enamel enriched with fine brilliants and similar chatelaine, £148. A gold watch very richly ornamented with brilliants set in gold

Liver Intelligence.

with an emerald in the centre, and a chate

laine chain, with brilliant clusters and two brilliant drops, £112. A large spread bril liant, superbly mounted with brilliants and

roses as a ring; and a very fine rose diamond mounted with small roses, also as a ring,

1700. A with small foses, also as a first field. A pair of brilllant flower broades, of medium size, each with two pendants 2820. A Sutas 5 head creament of great beauty, with three pendants of very fine and large brilliants set in gold, 2520. A

large wreath, composed of the brilliants and emeralds monated in gold, the diblia and convolvulus pattern, with testoons and

flower pendants, lorning a Sultan's head-dress of great magnifude and spiendor, £480. There were in all sixty five lots in

the first day's sale, which realized the

Position of Our Fo ces in the West.

We have la'e intelligence from our army

in Western Virginia, giving the position of its several divisions, which every day

grows more critical.

Since the battle at Cross Lanes Ger.
Floyd was waiting for supplies. In addition to the Yankee prisoners, with some Union men, brought down to Richmond a few days ago, the train on Saturday brought down 15 prisoners who had been captured above the rout of the ground of the county of the sequence.

the two forces by cutting off Floyd's com

the present complications,- [Richmond

The Camps on the Potomac.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner

PROSPECTS OF A GENERAL ACTION.

ON THE OCCEQUAN, Sept. 6 .- From what

Again it is somewhat remarkable that the headquarters of Generals Johnson and Beauregard should still be continued at

Beauregard should still be continued at Manassas Junction, and not be footed to

regiment to regiment.

We learn from the North Missouri Road, that Martin Green, at the head of two thou-saud Secessiouists, crossed the road at Renick, yesterday, with the intention, prob-

DIED,

ternoon, from the residence of Di Henry Miller Tolrd street, between Green and Walnut, at four

o'clock, r.w. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

APOTHECARY'S HALL!

Capitol Drug Store,

Opposite the Post-Office. J. R. GOLDSBOROUGH. PRESCRIPTION CLERE

Fresh Supply of Pure Old Liquors,

IMPORTED AND SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, for sale by O. H. SIRATIAN, Apothesary, jegs diff opposite the Post-Office

Gwynn's Prepared Glue.

HAVING the exclusive right to mannfactur this celebrated Glue, I am prepared to fill of dees without limit. Je29 dtf Omwosite Post-Office.

TO THE PUBLIC!

HAVING taken the office formerly occupied he M. Drave & Sons, west side of Third stree between Main and Market, tam prepared to fur lish the very best quality of PITTSBURGH another COAL in large or small quantities, at the locat cash price. If Give me a call

DRAYO & SON dealers in COAL: Third street.

Delow Mains and Market, have on hand a seed supply of Pittsburg and Youthoykers Ood, which they are props ed to furnish in large quantities or by the load, to meet the wisker of purchasers. They miltoparticular attended to their superior Goal.—Orders promptly attended to DON, Third street, page 1 f between Man and Marke greet.

COAL

rocity.

an attack at all.

large sum of 25,700.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING. SEPTEMBER 14

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY For Particulars see Steamboat Advertise

SUPPRIOR, Bitman, Cincinnati, GREY FAGLE, Deraily, Herslerso POCAHONAS, States, Fit share, TRIO, Decinon, Carrollion, BOYE, Sander, Ky, river, DILLIGENY, Cobb, Troy. ARRIVALS, September 13.

Mai, Anderson, Cla. DEPARTURES. Mai, Anderson Cin. Lugene, Henderson.

THE RIVER was about at a stand yeste day, with four feet two inches water in the emal. The weather has cleared off quite pleasant.

at Pittsburg the river was rising yester-day, with nine feet water in the channel. That is a very full tide for the season of the year-simost a coal boat tide. was also swelling a little at Cincin-There has been considerable rain about St. Lonis, and the papers, of Thursday,

down 15 prisoners who had been captured since the rout of the enemy at Cross Lanes. They were taken straggling through the woods, where they had been lost in the complete rout and dispersion of Tyler's command. The attack was made on Tyler's troops while they were eating break'ast, and at the first gun the Colonel accompanied by all is field officers, fied with the ulmost dispatch from the field. Col. Tyler barely escaping through the wings of our forces.

General Frond's rosition, at last accounts. say: The Illinois is rising, and the rains may of fect it to such a degree as to make a much bluer stream of it than it has been for some time past.
The river here was doubtless swelling last evening, although stationary during the fore-

We find the following in the Cincin

wings of our forces.

Geteral Floyd's position, at last accounts, was across the Gauley river, about one mile and a half beyond it. The enemy were in full force, under Gen. Cox, at Gauley's Bridge. On the other side of the river, G.n. Wise was strongly posted in the vicinity of the Ganley road. He had occupied Hawk's Nest, which had been abardoned by the enemy after a skirmlsh of nati Enquirer:

In the District Court yesferday morning Juige Leavitt decided the collision case of the Goody Friends and South Bend. The Judge commented with some severity on the culpability of pilot Harrison, and the mate of one of the steamers, for being off the hurrleane deck of the steamer when the accident occurred. The decision was that, as the accident was occasioned by natual fault, the damages should be borne matually by the parties, and each party pay his own costs. The damages sustained will be assessed by a Comulssioner. nati Enquirer: pied Hawk's Nest, which had been abaz-doned by the enemy after a skirmish of jackets. Above the Kanawha and beyond its forks the enemy had been outflauked by Gen. Chapman, who held his position with 2,000 militia. The enemy nader Gen. Cox was thus surrounded by these three several divisions, and all hopes of his re-treat cut oil—the only fear being that Rosen-crans might yet make a junction with him, and thus reverse the relative position of the two forces by cutting off Floyd's com-The Dove, Capt. Sanders, is the regular packet to-day for Kentucky river, taking freight and passengers as far as Frankfort and Cogar's.

The Little Grey Eagle, Capt. Donally, is advertised as the mail packet for Hender, on and all way places this evening. She starts at 5 o'clock from Portland, and passengers will find the clerk, Mr. Lusk The present critical position of the two armies in the West is quite characteristic of the resources and expedients of strategy in which the compaign in this portion of the country has been almost exclusively ery attentive. conducted. A rapid and brilliant move-ment on one side or the other seems to fur-nish now the only means of terminating

The Trio, Capt. Dickinson, is the regular boat for Madison, Carroliton, and all way places, at noon to-day. The Diligent, Capt. Cobb, is the ac

commodation packet this afternoon for Leavenworth, Troy, and all way places.— She starts from Portland at 3 o'clock. The Cincinnati Engilter, of yesterday, has the following happy announcement. That is just the sim of the Abolitionists—to drive the trade from the South to the North. Our boats—Louisville boats On The Occouran, sept. 6.—From what can be learned in the camps, gathered at headquarters or conclined from the events of the last few days, we are now equally and positively certain that no attack is designed on our part on Arlington Heights, or immediately on the works of Washington. The occupation of Hall's Hill has not been followed up by anything indicative of an attack on the Union works at Arlington. Again it is somewhat remarkable that the ere either laid up or in the clutches of the Lincolnites:

The arrivals here of grain and flour from points along the river between this city and coulsville are so great that it is proposed to at another steamer in the trade. The Memphis Appeal, of Wednes-

The St. Francis, from St. Francis river, came a with three bales of new cotion, fifty sacks of odatoce, and 1,300 sacks of cotion seed.

The Cotton Plant, from New Orieans, brought

Manassas Junction, and not be hoved to the advance.

If the enemy should accept the gage of battle which we have effected persistently for nearly a week past, or we should be able to excile a general action by heavy sairmishing on our lines, the end of our advance movements will be sufficiently gained. The battle, should such occur, will be fought on our advanced lines, and in a position sufficiently advantageous to The Cotton Plant, from New Orleans, broughl 1,600 sacks salt.

The Key West, from New Orleans, had 2,000 sacks of salt, 1,12t hides, and 35 barrels sugar.

The Louis D'Or, Irom New Orleans, had 1,500 sacks of salt, 200 cases pepper, 50 kits mackerd. 31 hides, and 55 barrels sugar.

The Prince of Wales, from New Orleans, had 35 tons of pig iron, 2,610 sacks salt, 115 hides 25 tons of pig iron, 2,610 sacks salt, 115 indes
The steamer Pocahonias, now at the
wharf, leaves for Wheeling and Pittsburg
to-morrow at 4 o'cloak, P. M., preckely.
She has one hundred and lifty horses enin a position sufficiently advantageous to be followed up into Washington. The conclusion is positive and confirmed by every article of intelligence we can obtain,

gaged, and can take one hundred tuore freight, if offered in time. RECEIPTS BY THER TVER. Embracing only the Leading Articles Import.

that no direct attack is at present designed upon the works of Washington, at least, not on the Southern side. The prisoners we captured at Hali's Hill—some six or seven—will be sent down to-morrow. They say that the enemy has CINCINNATI —Per Seperior—53 bags cotton yarn Nock, Wicks & Co—12 carboys on order—70bags coffee, Newcomb & Bro—2:0bundles paper, A Cooper 00 pigs the, Bradford & 160 kegs solder, E. Wilder—20 boxes machinery, J. Gallispie—19 boxes cheese, A. Cooper—112 sks coffee. Tyler Martin—15 hhds sugar, Bradas & Shottz—30 casks bacon., 2 pigs tin, 97 kegs butter, 50 boxes candles, 7a bbls whisky, de bbls alcohol 9 sisks tim send 1 collarone 127. been preparing to give us battle. Skirmishing still continues on our lines, and the shots of the pickets are heard nearly every morning before breaklast. Our lines are very extensive, reaching from Leesburg to a point near Occoquan, just below Mount Vernou, along the entire extent of which the lire of the pickets may be heard from Affairs on the North Missouri Rail-road-Anotheract of Fiendish At-

CARROLLTON—Per steamer Tilo—2 hhds bacon, Martin & Co—1 hhd bacon Guthrie & Co—2 boxes matches, 20 bdfe sacks, 97 bbls whisky, 18 bales hay, 1 box tobacco, 9 bbls beans, 20 bbls lime, 4 beef cattle.

Steamboats. FOR WHEELING AND PITTSBURG.

Renick, yesterday, with the Intention, probably, of uniting with several hundred men under Harris, who bad suddenly appeared in Boone county, and then going to join Gen. Price. How Green escaped the pursuit of Gen. Pope, and the military force sent after him—leaving Gen. Huriburt altogether out of the question—is not explained. It is stated also that 1,100 men, under the command of Owings and Wells were assembled at Wellsville, awaiting the arrival of some three hundred cavalry, who went up from this city on Tuesday night, i tending to attack them in the cars. They had, it is said, positive information of their The freight and passenger sleamer POCAHON as, starnes, moster Will leave as above on this day 19th Inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

For freight or pass as spely on board or to B. J. CAFFIEY & SON, \$14 dt 4 Wall Stre t. Agents. UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR HEA! DERSON. The splendid new U. 8. Mail clear er Star GREY EAGLE. Capt. Dor nal'y, will leave as above, on thi

had, it is said, positive information of their coming. It will turn out, we gues, that the number of Sceesionists is greaty mag-nified, and we doubt whether they make day, Saturday 14th
For freighter passage, having superior accomme
ditions, apply on board or 10
T. M. ERWIN, Agent.
Sold No. 37 Wall street. anised, and we doubt whether they make an attack at all.

Another act of fiendlsh atrocily is reported on the Hunnibal and St. Josepa Koad. One of the bridges in the neighborhood of Sheiblua was partially sawed in two leaving, as they calculated support enough to keep it from failing. The train from above passed along in due time—the iccountive and tender fairly cleared the bridge, and the forward passenger car was on it when it gave way, and the pussengers were precipitated to the bottom. The exent of the loss of life is not known, but Bela M. Hughes, Esq., a distinguished lawyer and politician of St. Joseph, was so badly injured that he died in a short time; and others were also wounded. No details have yet reached us.—[St. Lonis Rep. FOR PRANKPORT, WOODFORD, ORE GON AND COGAR'S...LONG TRIP. The frelish and passenger steame
DOVE, Sanders, commander,
Will leave as above on this day
14th inst., at 12 o'clock M, po-lively,
For freight or passage apply on board or to
MOORHEAD & CO., Azents.,
\$14

REGULAR WAEKLY PASSENGER PACKETS, BRTWEEN CINCIANATI & EVANSVILLE. POLAND, Capt. R. Gracy, MARINER Capt. J. R. Ballard.

The POLAND 1-aves C'ncincin nail every Saiurday at 4 p.m., ar riving at Louisville every Surday at 9 am; returning, leaves Evansville every Friday HEALTH OF PRESIDENT DAVIS. - President at 2 p.m.
The MARINER leaves Cincinnatievery Wedne,
day at 4 p.m.; arriving at Lou sville Thursday at
a.m. returning leaves Evansville every Saturda st 2 p.m.
For any information in regard to the above boats
app y to MOORREAD & CO. agen's
slidt No. 116 Wall Street,

HEALTH OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.—Rresident Davis his so far recovered from his recent severe attack of illness as to have been able, on Saturday afternoon, to take an airiug in his carriage. It is heped that in a few days his health will be sufficiently restored to permit his resumption of his active business habits.—[Lynchburg Republican, 10th. REGULAR MADISON AND CARROLL-TON PACKET. The freight and passenger steamer TR10, Capt. Joo. A. Dickinson, Will leave Lo is ville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., for Madeso and Carrollton. returning at 9 o'clock A. M., from Carr litor, and 2 o'clock P. M. from Madison, every Manday, and 2 o'clock P. M. from Madison, every Manday, Wednesday and Salurday. The Trio is of light drau, ht. trompt and strict attention paid to the Interest of the Irade. 87 dtf In Henderson, Ky., on the 11th Inst., of Con-sym, tion, Mrs Mary S. Miller, wife of Dr. Wm. 11, Miller, Her fuceral will take place this (Saturday) af-

REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS, The freight and passenger steamer LOUISVILLE, Joe Combs. master to locate at 10 elocate by day.

C. S. MAIL LINE POR THE KAST. THE splendid passen.
THE splendid passen.
For steamers JACOB
STRADER and TELEGEAPH NO. 5 will leave for
CINCINNATI EVERY MORNING
At 13 e'clock, which insures the making of the 10 ciock morning connections by Railroad from CR
cinnail to the North and East.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOE GAMPION, Agent.
[27 Office Mail Line Whar-boat, foot Thirdstreet
land dif

THE univaled steamers OHARLET MILLER and PINK VARBLE No. 1 in thorough running order, are now ready for the season to de all kinds of towing to any point above or below the Falls, at the most reasonable rates. Being in charge of experiences beatmen, they will be able to impart ratification all who may wish to emgage their services. All orders left at the slothing store of Ben. Darrett, correct of Fourth and Water streets, will meet with prompt attention.

P All towing done atthorish of owners all of the

WATER WORKS

Thos. Williams & Co.,

North eide of Market street, between Third and
Found.

WEARE PREPARED TO INTRODUCE WATER
AND THE LINGS, ETORES, FACTORIES
Ao., the connection with the Louisville Water Company.) on reasonable terms.

Having had a long experience in the business, we gurantee all of our work to be done in a proper manner.

manuer.

WATER OLOGETS, WASH BASINS, BATH-ING APPARATUS, EINEA, and everything in the FLUMBING LIME furnished and put up myll did.

Zatest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

LATEST REPORTS

FREMONT SUPERSEDED.

THE REASON WHY.

Meigs His Successor.

ARRESTS IN MARYLAND

Ft. Lafayette Prisoners.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

MORE SEIZURES MADE.

Price and Rains Near Lexington.

Western Virginia Fighting,

Col. John A. Washington Killed.

Gen. Fremont to be Superseded. New York, Sept. 13.—The Commercia Advertiser has the following:

Advertiser has the following:
"We learn that a runor was prevalent in Washington yesterday that General Fremont Is to be superseded in his command, and that Quarternaster General Meigs is to take his place. We have, also, what we deem good authority for saying, that this runor, unlike many others, is founded on fact, and that Mr. Blair, at whose earnest recommendation Gen. Fremont was placed where he is, is accomparied by Gen. Melgs in order to explain to Gen. Fremont the reasons and the necessity for this sten. It reasons and the necessity for this step. It will be found, we think, that these reasons are that Gen. Freu out exceeded his anthat that being the main reason, and that he has in other respects acced in important matters not only without consulting the Government, but in contravention of its orders and urgetice."

and practice. Prisoners Removed. Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, and several other prisoners, were to-day received at Fort Lafayette

Vessel Seized.

The bark Allce Tinker, of Liverpool, was seized by the surveyor's olificers, on her arrival last evening. Portions of her are owned in Apalachicola and Mobile. [Special to the New York Port] Swindling the Government.

The mule and horse contracts for the Navy will be investigated by the Congress-ional Committee. It is runnored that gross frauds have been discovered. 1,500 Regulars Coming.

Mr. Alvord, the Superintendent of the Overland Mail Route, is here, and reports that 1 500 regular troops are on their way from Utah to the East.

Arrival of the Champion. The steamer Champion, from Aspinwall on the 5th, has arrived, with over 200 pa engers and \$100,000 in treasure.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13th .- All the arrests

have been made pursuant to order direct from the War Department. Of course, no official announcement of the arrests have yet been made, but it is believed that ail

of Henry May, member of Congress, is just reported; also Henry M. Morfet and W. G. Harrisou, members of the Legislature from the city. These with the names previously sent complete the list of the ten delegates to the Maryland Legislature from the city.

ten delegates to the Maryland Legislature from the city. It is also reported that Beej, C. Howard, the peace candidate for Governor has just been arrested. There is considerable quiet in the streets.

LATER.—The following additional arrests have been made: Messrs. Dennison, Quinlan and Dr. Lynch, members of the Legislature from Bultimore county. Henry M. Wartield, Dr J. Hauson. These and J. C. Prune are members of the Legislature from Bultimore city. Also, J. Hall, jr., editor of the Bultimore South.

The Maryland Legislature was to have met on Tuesday, when it is supposed fur-

inct on Tuesday, when it is supposed fur-ther legislation op osed to the Gevernment was intended. It is runnored that other arrests will be made.

thousand five hundred mounted tifles, erossed the Missonri river at that place on Wednesday, and moved Southward. He took possession of the steamer Sunshine, which was lying at Glasgow, and used it for transporting his men and horses over the river. On board the Sunshine were some 400 stand of arms, four or five Secession prisoners, and a Federal guard of 14 men. Green released the prisoners, and held the guard in their stead. The Sanshine was laden with bacon, sugar and various other things, all of which fell into the hands of Green, and went into his Commissary Department.

At West Ely, in Warren county, Col. Moore, of a regiment of Home Guards, last evening fell in with from seventy-five to one hundred secessionists. Moore had two hundred men. He immediately gave battle to the rebels, who scattered in every direction. Two of the Federal forces were killed. It is not known how many of the rebels suffered as it was dark at the time.

The bridge over Platte river will be re-

The bridge over Platte river will be re-paired by Sunday. Green disavows all connection with bridge burning and firing into traius.

From Boston.

Boston, Sept. 13—Massachusetts will send into the field slx more regiments of infantry and three additional batteries of light artillery. Of the infantry, two regiments are being raised by Senator Wilson, who is devoting his whole energies to the work. Capt. King, of the brig Mormon, states

that the privateer Sunter arrived at Sarinam Angust 11th, and was at anchor inside of port Ainsterdam on the 25d of August.

No Mails Over the Hannibal and St.
Joseph Railroad.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The telegram to the Poetoffice Department from St.
Lonis says that no mails have yet passed over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and that the prospect of the renewal of the service on the route is bad.

The National Loan. TROY, Sept. 13.—Over fifty thonsand dollars was subscribed in this place to-day for the national loan, at the opening of the book by the U. S. agent.

Later from Missouri. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—Citizens of Jackson county report Price and Rains within forty miles of Lexington, on Tuesday, with 15,000 men and 18 pieces of artillery. This

needs confirmation.

Tom Harris captured a Government agent named Smith, in Boone county, a few days since, and took from him \$1,300 and a number of horses. It was expected Harris would take possession of Columbia, Boone county, where a bank is located.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, Sept. 13.—Collector Ingleshart to-day seized twenty-four boxes, containing articles of curiosily, art, &c., the property of Commodore Tatnall, late of the United States Navy.

From Clarasburg

CLARKSBURG, VA., Sept. 13 — The Rebels ommerced to advance yesterday morn-g on both pikes 10 aards Elk Water and heat Moun ain summir. The surrounding the fort on the to advance on lik Water until within two miles of our troops, when a few shells from Loomis' battery dispersed them. Skirmishing was kert up all hight. This morning two regiments were sent ocut their way through to the summit, and succeeded. The Rebels retreated in

Two liebels officers, epying around the comp at Eik Water this morning, were surprised by our pi kets and shot. The body of one was brought into comp, and found to be that of Col. John A. Washington, of Mount Vernou.

Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURIER, FRIDAY, Sept. 13.

The movements in commercial circles to day indicated nothing new. The demand for the various articles of trade has been limited to supply the home trade, and quotations remain unchanged. The receipts of wheat continue large, but not in excess of the demand, and prices are fully maintained. We continue to quote at 60% 80c for urine red a choice white 60@80c for prime red to choice white. Corn and oats are dull at former quotations. The demand for flour continues small, to supply the wants of city bakers and retail supply the wants of city basers and retain grocers. The transactions are small at \$3.25@\$4.75 for full to ex ra grades. Groceries remain firm and ancharged, with but little doing. Hay has again declined, with sales at \$6@\$8 per ion for old.

Daily Review Louisville Market. FLOUR AND GRAIN—Sa's of 180 bbls flour at \$3 25@\$4 75; 2.9.0 bushels wheat at 60@\$0c; 200 bushels shelled corn at 35c; mail sales of outs at 14 (420c from wagon and 25c from store.

CHEESE—The market is quiet, with siles
60 boxes at 666% for W. R., and 7c for

Himbyrg. Butten-Has declin.1, with sales at Succession Siles of 10 bales at 126 121, c. BATTING-Small sales at the.

HAT-llas declined, with small sales at

WHISKY—Sales of 200 bols at 16c. GROCERIES—Sales of 12 hhds. or sugar at \$14.0914c; 40 sacks coffe at 16.0161 c Topoco—Sales 40 inds: 1 at \$3.55; 1 at \$4.15; 25 at \$5(a5.95; 12 at \$6(a5.85; 8.54; 8.54; 15; 10 at \$5(a5.95; 15, and 3 at \$9(a) 10).

TELEGRAPH MARKET

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 -P. Flour-Somewhat excited and 10¢ better with a pretty good demand. Sals 12.00 bbls at \$4 45@4 55 for super, and \$4 50@153 for

extra.

Whickey—Firmer; sls 450 bbs 184@ 19.

Wheat quite excited at anadvance of \$\psi\$ with brisk exportation demand, thicky for France. Rye firmer; sls 9000 but 794. Corn slathtly dvanced; els 21,600 bu mixd west 16% @ 19, ut 50@52 winter yellow. Ours 27@34. Pork ra er more scilve; sls 964 bbls at \$14 00@14 25 mess. Lard easier at 8@95 Coffee—1 mess. Lard casier at 86.094 Coffee—R firm; sle 5100 bags at 105.615, and 150 bag fava at 195. Sugar, raw, sell we with slig advance; sle 38 holds Cuba at 64.083, and it hads Porto Rico at 34, and 40 hids N O at 8] Refined sugars and molasses very firm CINCINNATT, Sept. 13 - P. M.

CINCINATI, Sept. 13 - r. M.

Floar in better demand under the rews from
New York, and the reports of a rise in the river at Pitsture, but prices are unchanged, Superfine \$3 600/3 35; extra \$75/3 35; and family
\$3 90/6.1. Wheat is fully \$4 big her as r. gards
prime and chidee, which are in light demand —
Pime to choice red 75/6/78 and white \$3 68.5; —
Outs 21. Whisky declined to 13%. There
is an improved demand or clear bacon sides at
\$7.5 Lard is in good demand at \$4 for prime.
Sugar is quiet, and molasses \$2 in higher with
a fair demand. Coffee firm but unchanged.

Molasses higher. Exchange 4 higher.

New York Stock Market,

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 P. M. Second Board-Stocks were dull and rather caster— Cievel, & Toiedo, 20°, — isale n & Chleago 67 Ill. Central Scrip 61 — Hudson. 3°; Del & Hudson. 84 — Ill. "ont'l bonds 20; N. York State 68101 &—N. York Central 7;

Eric. 2 2 Tressury 6s, 2 y, 8 Gal. & Chi. 2d b. 9s — Chicago & R. Isl. & Michiga Central 195; Facilie Mail Co. Missouri Sixes. 42 Frie 6th bond . 7 Georgia 6's... 64 — Tentessee 6a 5a 1 N. Carolina 6's... 61 — Tress 6 pr FIRST OF THIS SEASON

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT FIFTH STREET, BET. MAIN AND MARKET

Shell Oysters. Shell Oysters. SHELL OYSTERS (the first of the season)! VENISON: GROUSE!

AUCTION NOTICE: CHANGE OF BUSINESS!

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

COAL. COAL
THE undersigned keep constantly on hand oboice lot of PITTSBUR. If COAL togeth with all other kinds kept in this market, to with they would invite the attention of buyers. Have had long experience in the business, we feel condent we can give ensire satisfaction in every putcular. We ask a continuence of the patrona heretofore, so liberally between

And Manufacturers Agricultural Implements.

LOCISVILLE, KT

COAL! COAL

Importer of

e. 307 Green street, between Third a d Fourth (Courier Buildings.) A LARGE assortment of the best brands of Clark AND TOBACCO kep constantly on field division

PITTSBURG. PEACH ORCHARD. HARTFORD CITY.

COAL OF the best quality and at the lowest prices.
West side Third st., bet, Main and

SPLIT-BOTTOM CHAIRS.

AND ALL OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEA-SON, received dully by express. aul6 dtf C. C. RUFER, Proprietor. S. ROTHCHILD, Seizure of the Steamer Sunshine. Hirbson, Mo., Sept. 12.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican lurnishes the following items:

A gentleman from Glasgow informs methat Martin Green at the head of three thousand five hundred mounted rifles, crossed the Missonri river at that place on Moderate and Americal South Country of the Count

On Market street, between Second and Third No. 217. South side.

WOULD announce to the ciliagns of Louisville and vicinity, that'he has opened a large AUCTION AND COMMISSION SIGNESS, where he vill have always on hand a large lot of DOMESTIC GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, and READY MAD CLOTHING, at auction prices.

Anction Sales every day from 9 until 12 c'clock. Out-door Sales promptly attended to. Gash advanced on consimments.

N. B.—All persons Indebted to me will please some lorward and settle, or the accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

2123 dtf.

A NY person wishing to exchange a brown a House about the middle, or lower part of user part of the property o

ticular. We ask a continuence of the patrona-heretofore so liberally bestowed, as well as an heretofore so liberally bestowed, as well as an hereas of new customers. Our office is on, Marke between Sixth and Seventh streets, and on Wate and First streets.

BOWSER & FULTS.

CARTER & BUCHANAN, Garden and Grass Seeds.

BAVE for sale, at all times, by the Dar, and at stand, and at the lowest market price, best quality. PITTSUER COAL, Also, BEACH SOTTOM FOAL at much lower raises.

N. KELLOGG, Arent, acid at Third street, near corner of Main.

S. B. M'GILL. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and

CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES, &C.,

COAL.